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WOOL SITUATION

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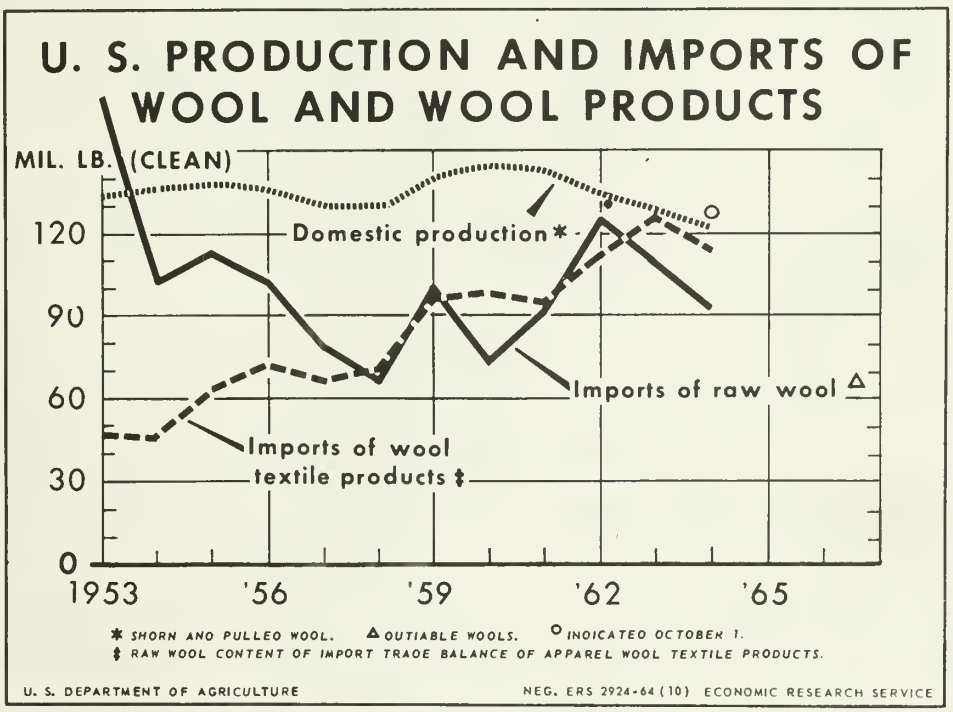

IN THIS ISSUE

Consumption and Import Estimates

World Prospects for Expanding Sheep Production

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Wool Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1963			1964		
		June	July	Aug.	June	July	Aug.
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Ct. per lb.	49.9	49.0	46.2	53.3	52.2	51.3
Parity price 1/	do.	77.8	78.0	77.8	79.5	79.2	79.5
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	64	63	59	67	66	65
Index numbers of prices received by farmers	1910-14=100	280	275	260	299	293	288
Index numbers of prices received by farmers	1957-59=100	110	110	107	121	119	117
Domestic prices, Boston, clean basis 2/							
Graded territory							
Fine, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	130.0	132.5	132.5	137.5	133.5	139.8
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	123.2	124.5	124.5	132.5	128.5	131.2
Graded fleece							
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	114.0	117.5	117.5	130.0	130.0	130.0
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	do.	110.2	115.5	116.4	127.5	127.5	128.8
Original bag Texas, fine 12 months							
good French combing and staple	do.	132.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	133.5	142.5
Imported prices, Boston, clean, excluding duty 2/							
Australian, 64's, 70's, good topmaking	do.	127.5	127.5	127.5	137.5	137.5	137.5
Australian, 64's combing	do.	122.5	122.5	122.5	132.5	132.5	132.5
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	do.	106.5	106.5	106.5	130.0	121.0	119.5
Montevideo, 2's (50's)	do.	98.5	98.5	98.5	123.8	113.2	111.5
Buenos Aires, 5's (40's)		78.6	83.5	85.6	96.8	89.8	89.0
BLS Wholesale price index 3/							
All commodities	1957-59=100	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.0	100.4	100.3
Textile products and apparel	do.	100.3	100.4	100.4	101.0	101.1	101.2
Wool products	do.	100.8	100.5	100.6	102.8	102.6	103.0
Wool broadwoven fabrics	do.	100.2	100.0	100.0	102.5	102.5	102.5
Personal income payments (adjusted) 4/	Bil. dol.	462.7	464.0	466.1	489.3	491.4	493.9
Retail store sales (apparel group adjusted) 4/	Mil. dol.	1,179	1,214	1,259	1,322	1,319	---
Mill consumption, scoured basis 5/							
Average weekly rate (unadjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	5,352	4,215	5,012	4,961	4,012	4,607
Carpet wool	do.	2,652	2,417	3,373	2,139	1,572	2,524
Average weekly rate (seasonally adjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	do.	4,888	4,442	4,636	4,530	4,228	4,262
Carpet wool	do.	2,993	3,315	3,100	2,414	2,156	2,320
Monthly aggregates 6/							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	21.4	21.1	20.0	19.8	20.1	18.4
Carpet wool	do.	10.6	12.1	13.5	8.6	7.9	10.1
Accumulated since January 1							
Apparel wool	do.	138.5	159.6	179.7	119.8	139.9	158.3
Carpet wool	do.	82.6	94.7	108.2	60.9	68.7	78.8
Total apparel and carpet	do.	221.1	254.3	287.9	180.7	208.6	237.1
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Monthly aggregates							
Dutiable wools	1,000 lb.	8,376	6,852	5,780	6,601	7,168	7,578
Duty-free wools	do.	11,160	22,047	15,969	6,615	9,787	7,143
Accumulated since January 1							
Dutiable wools	Mil. lb.	69.3	76.1	81.9	47.6	54.7	62.3
Duty-free wools	do.	83.2	105.3	121.3	60.0	69.8	76.9
Total dutiable and duty-free	do.	152.5	181.4	203.2	107.5	124.5	139.2
Man-made staple and tow prices							
Acrilan 3 denier 7/	Ct. per lb.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
Dacron, 3 denier, type 54 7/	do.	114.0	114.0	114.0	98.0	98.0	98.0
Orlon, 3 denier, 7/	do.	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
Viscose, 1 1/2 denier 8/	do.	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These are the legally applicable parity prices for the following month. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 3/ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 4/ United States Department of Commerce (seasonally adjusted annual rates). 5/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacutre of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 6/ 4 or 5 weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 7/ From Modern Textile Magazine. 8/ From Textile Organon.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 23, 1964

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SUMMARY

The world wool industry is expected to continue to expand in 1965, but not as rapidly as in the past 4 years. World supplies in 1965 will be larger than in past year due to higher carryover stocks, especially in Argentina and Uruguay, and a moderate increase in world production. Although consumption likely will be down slightly in 1964 from the high in 1963, demand will continue relatively stable due to major manufacturing countries rebuilding stocks depleted during the period of high prices in early 1964. World prices near late 1964 levels probably will lead to a moderate increase in consumption during 1965.

In the United States, shorn wool production is expected to continue to drop in 1965 because of a continued decline in the sheep inventory. Wool prices likely will be moderately less than those received in early 1964. Mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool probably will increase in 1965 from 1964, which was the lowest since 1958. Imports of raw wool and wool products also are expected to rise in 1965.

The average price received by U. S. producers for shorn wool during 1965 probably will be moderately below the price received in 1964. The 1964 average shorn wool price will be 3 to 4 cents above the 48.5 cents per pound (grease basis) received in 1963; monthly prices have been averaging 3 to 11 percent above a year earlier.

The shorn wool incentive level for 1965 will be 62 cents per pound, grease basis. This is the same level that has been in effect since 1955, the beginning of the incentive program. The mohair support price for 1965 will be 72 cents per pound, the same as in 1964.

U. S. apparel wool mill use likely will total 245-250 million pounds in 1965. This will be a modest increase over the 230 million pounds expected in 1964 and about the same as the 251 million pounds in 1963. The decline in use during 1964 likely is due to the relatively high level of world wool prices in early 1964, which resulted in a shift to the use of man-made fibers, especially on the woolen system.

Mill use of apparel wool during January-August 1964 amounted to 158 million pounds, scoured basis, 12 percent below a year earlier. Use on the worsted system declined 14 percent and that on the woolen system, 9 percent. There also was a shift to the use of lower grades of wool during the first 8 months of 1964. Wool's share of total fibers used also declined as man-made fibers' portion increased. Inventories and unfilled orders for apparel fabrics increased at about the same

rate in mid-1964 and were above year-earlier levels. An increase in unfilled orders for apparel fabric during late 1964 likely would lead to increased mill use of apparel wool in 1965.

Imports of apparel wool textile products during 1964 likely will total about 60-65 million raw-wool-equivalent pounds compared with 72.5 million in 1963. During January-August 1964, these imports totaled 38 million pounds, 23 percent less than a year earlier. Of the major categories only imports of knit wearing apparel and wool blankets were higher during 1964 than a year earlier. Declines in the other imports were greater for those items in the semiprocessed stage (tops, yarns) than for the manufactured items.

Dutiable raw wool imports during 1965 are expected to total 115-120 million pounds, clean content, up from 90-95 million forecast for 1964. Imports during 1965 will be up due to the anticipated increase in apparel wool mill use and a further decline in U. S. wool production. During January-August 1964, imports totaled 62 million pounds, 24 percent less than a year earlier due to a decline in apparel wool use. Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and Argentina accounted for 93 percent of these imports.

Production of woven wool fabric in 1965 is expected to increase moderately above the 275 million finished linear yards anticipated in 1964, since apparel wool mill activity is expected to increase. Output during 1964 is down from the 284 million linear yards of 1963 due to declines in production of men's and boys' fabric and nonapparel fabric. The decline in woven wool fabric production during 1964 is in contrast to an expected increase in output of man-made fiber broadwoven goods.

Carpet wool mill use probably will total 140-150 million pounds in 1965. This will be a moderate increase above the 120 million pounds forecast for 1964 but less than the 160 million pounds used in 1963. The substantial reduction in carpet wool use during 1964 is due to the high level of carpet wool prices in late 1963 and early 1964 and the significant shift to man-made fibers.

Mill use of carpet wool during January-August 1964 totaled 79 million pounds, scoured basis, 27 percent less than in the same period of 1963. Consumption of all fibers used in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system declined only 3 percent during the first 8 months because the use of man-made fiber nearly doubled. This resulted in a substantial change in the fiber mix. Wool's share of total fiber consumed declined to 53.5 percent from 71.0 percent and man-made fibers' portion increased to 39.5 percent from 20.9 percent.

Duty-free raw wool imports during 1965 are expected to total 145-155 million pounds, clean content, up from the 115-120 million pounds anticipated in 1964 due to the probable increase in mill use of carpet wool. During January-August 1964, duty-free imports amounted to 77 million pounds, 37 percent less than in the same period of 1963 due to a substantial drop in carpet wool use. New Zealand and Argentina were the largest suppliers, but their share of the market declined as more of the coarse, unimproved wools of the Middle East were imported. Imports of carpets and rugs likely will total about 28 million pounds in 1964 compared with 22 million in 1963. During the first 8 months of 1964, carpet imports were up 30 percent from a year earlier.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION

1965 AVERAGE WOOL PRICE LIKELY TO BE LESS THAN IN 1964

The average price received by producers for shorn wool for 1965 likely will be moderately less than the price received in 1964. This expected decline will be due to larger world supplies during early 1965 and a slightly lower world use of wool in the major manufacturing countries.

The 1964 average shorn wool price received by producers likely will be 3 to 4 cents higher than the 48.5 cents per pound, grease basis, received during the 1963 marketing year. The 1964 average price will be the highest since the 53.7 cents received in 1957. Monthly prices received for shorn wool during the first 9 months of 1964 averaged 3 to 11 percent above a year earlier. The September 1964 average price was 50.5 cents, 11 percent higher than a year earlier. This was the 38th consecutive month that the price was above the same month a year earlier. (See table 1.)

Sales activity of domestic wools will be limited until the 1965 clip is marketed in the spring, due to the small quantity of the 1964 clip still remaining in producers' hands. Trade sources have estimated these stocks at 6 to 10 million clean pounds on October 15. Due to short supplies of domestic wool, prices at Boston improved in August and September after declining in June and July. In September 1964, prices of graded territory shorn wool were 6 to 12 percent higher than a year earlier, and those of graded fleece shorn wool were up 4 to 11 percent. Prices of the medium grades of wool have advanced more the past year than the finer grades, reducing the price differential between grades. (See Statistical Summary, Part I-Prices and figure 4.)

Table 1.--Average price per pound, grease basis, received by farmers for shorn wool, U. S., by months, 1960-64

Month	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.	43.0	39.9	41.1	45.5	48.7
Feb.	42.6	39.0	42.5	47.5	50.1
Mar.	44.3	40.4	45.0	51.1	52.5
Apr.	45.2	42.3	47.6	49.4	53.6
May	44.7	43.1	48.0	48.7	53.6
June	44.4	43.3	47.9	49.9	53.3
July	42.4	42.1	46.0	49.0	52.2
Aug.	39.8	41.0	44.2	46.2	51.3
Sept.	39.3	42.0	42.7	45.5	50.5
Oct.	38.8	41.2	43.8	46.6	
Nov.	38.4	40.9	45.4	47.2	
Dec.	39.3	41.2	43.9	48.1	
Weighted season average	2/42.0	2/42.9	2/47.7	3/48.5	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Marketing year average--April 1-March 31. 3/ Marketing year average--April 1-December 31.

Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service.

1965 WOOL AND MOHAIR SUPPORT PRICES CONTINUE AT 1964 LEVELS

The shorn wool incentive level for the 1965 marketing year remains at 62 cents per pound, grease basis. (See table 10.) This is the same level as has been in effect since the beginning of the National Wool Act Incentive Payment Program in 1955. The 1965 mohair support price is continued at 72 cents per pound, the same as in 1964 but 4 cents less than in 1963.

Provisions of the 1965 wool and mohair programs remain the same as those for 1964. Current legislation provides for wool incentive payments and mohair support programs through March 31, 1966.

U. S. WOOL PRODUCTION LIKELY TO DROP IN 1965

U. S. wool production probably will continue to decline in 1965 due to an expected further drop in sheep numbers. The January 1, 1965, inventory of sheep and lambs likely will be near 27 million head compared with 28.2 million on January 1, 1964.

This expected drop in sheep numbers will result in a shorn wool production of about 215 million pounds, grease basis, compared with an estimated 224 million pounds in 1964. This would be about 20 percent less than the recent peak in 1960 and the lowest since 1950. The

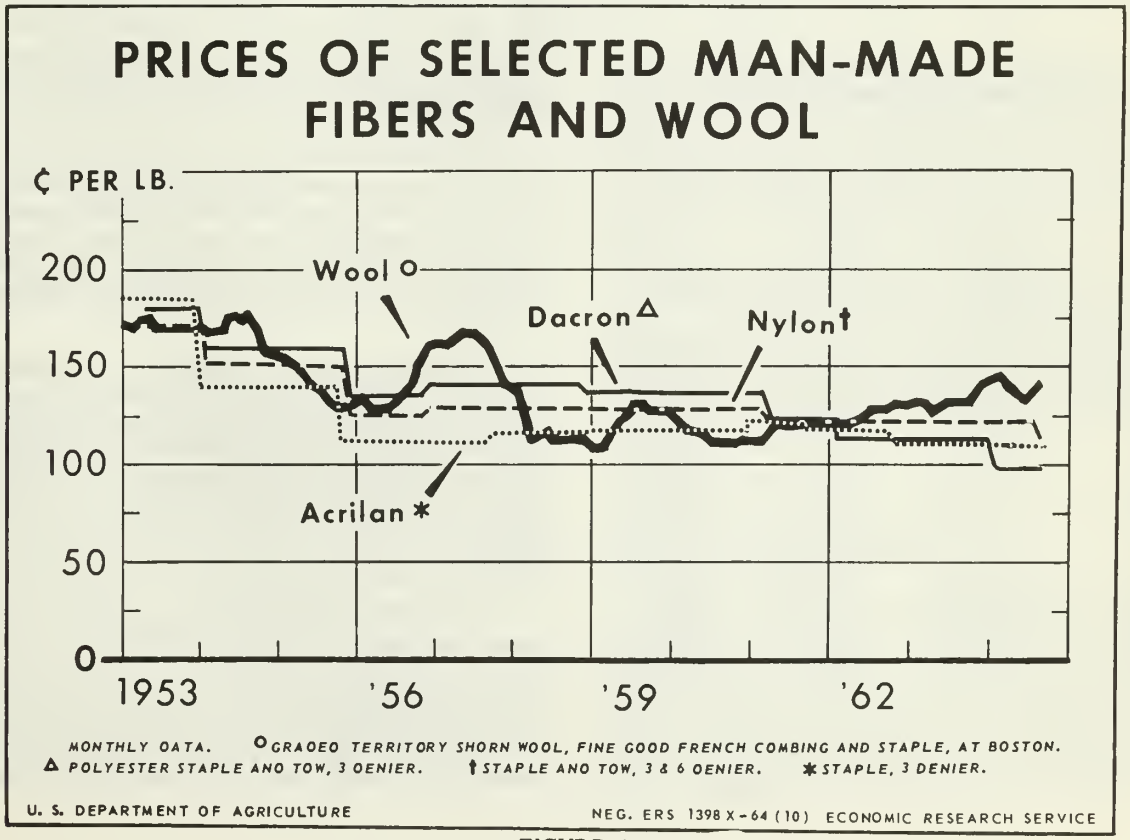

FIGURE 1

clean wool equivalent of the 1965 production of shorn and pulled wool probably will be about 118 million pounds compared with an expected total of 122 million in 1964 and 129 million in 1963.

APPAREL WOOL MILL USE LIKELY TO INCREASE IN 1965

Mill use of apparel wool in 1965 may increase to about 245 to 250 million pounds, scoured basis, compared with the 230 million pounds anticipated in 1964. The estimate for 1964 is based on the seasonal adjustment of the first 8 months' use and would be 8 percent less than the 251 million pounds of apparel wool consumed in 1963. The expected decline during 1964 likely is due to increased wool prices in early 1964 and the resultant shift in use to man-made fibers. Use of raw wool has declined more on the worsted system than on the woolen.

Apparel wool mill use during January-August 1964 totaled 158.3 million pounds, scoured basis, 12 percent less than the comparable period of 1963. (See table 2.) Use of raw wool on the worsted system amounted to 92.7 million pounds, 14 percent below the same period in 1963; that on the woolen system totaled 65.6 million pounds, 9 percent less. The worsted system's share of total apparel wool use declined during January-August 1964 to 58.6 percent from 60.0 percent a year earlier. (See table 3.)

Table 2.--U. S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis, January-August 1955-64

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average			
1955-59	176,472	89,874	266,346
1960-64	174,296	97,305	271,601
1955	185,576	81,999	267,575
1956	201,787	95,533	297,320
1957	178,202	90,943	269,145
1958	137,425	66,279	203,704
1959	179,368	114,617	293,985
1960	172,109	110,674	282,783
1961	168,983	93,048	262,031
1962	192,443	95,806	288,249
1963	179,665	108,188	287,853
1964 1/	158,280	78,811	237,091

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption on woolen and worsted systems, January-August 1958-64

Year	Woolen	Worsted	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1958	50.5	49.5	100.0
1959	47.0	53.0	100.0
1960	47.0	53.0	100.0
1961	44.7	55.3	100.0
1962	40.1	59.9	100.0
1963	40.0	60.0	100.0
1964	41.4	58.6	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of apparel wool mill use declined during early 1964 to a low of 4.1 million pounds in April, which was the lowest since May 1958. It rose moderately through June, but dropped again in July. The August rate was up slightly, to 4.3 million pounds. (See table 11.) The 5-month moving average of this adjusted rate has been moving downward since January 1963. (See figure 2.) In mid-1964, this moving average leveled off, as did the ratio of inventories to unfilled orders of finished fabrics. This may be an indication that the low in the present mill use cycle has been reached and an increase in mill use can be expected.

In addition to less use of wool, there has been a shift in the use of the various grades of wool on both the woolen and worsted systems. The proportional use of wools grading 60's and finer declined while those grading 58's and coarser increased. This increase is especially notable in wools grading 48's and coarser. (See table 4.)

Top production during January-August 1964 totaled 97.7 million pounds, 12 percent less than in the same period of 1963. Noil production amounted to 10.0 million pounds, 20 percent less than in 1963. Wool's proportion of the total fiber used in top and noil production declined--86.0 percent in 1964 compared with 87.5 percent in 1963. Other fibers' shares increased slightly. (See table 13.)

A total of 210.4 million pounds of all fibers was used during January-August 1964 in the spinning of yarns on the woolen system, except for carpet and rug yarns. This was 7 percent less than in the same period of 1963. Quantities of all fibers used declined, except the amount of man-made fibers. Wool use declined 9 percent; reused, reprocessed, and other wool use dropped 11

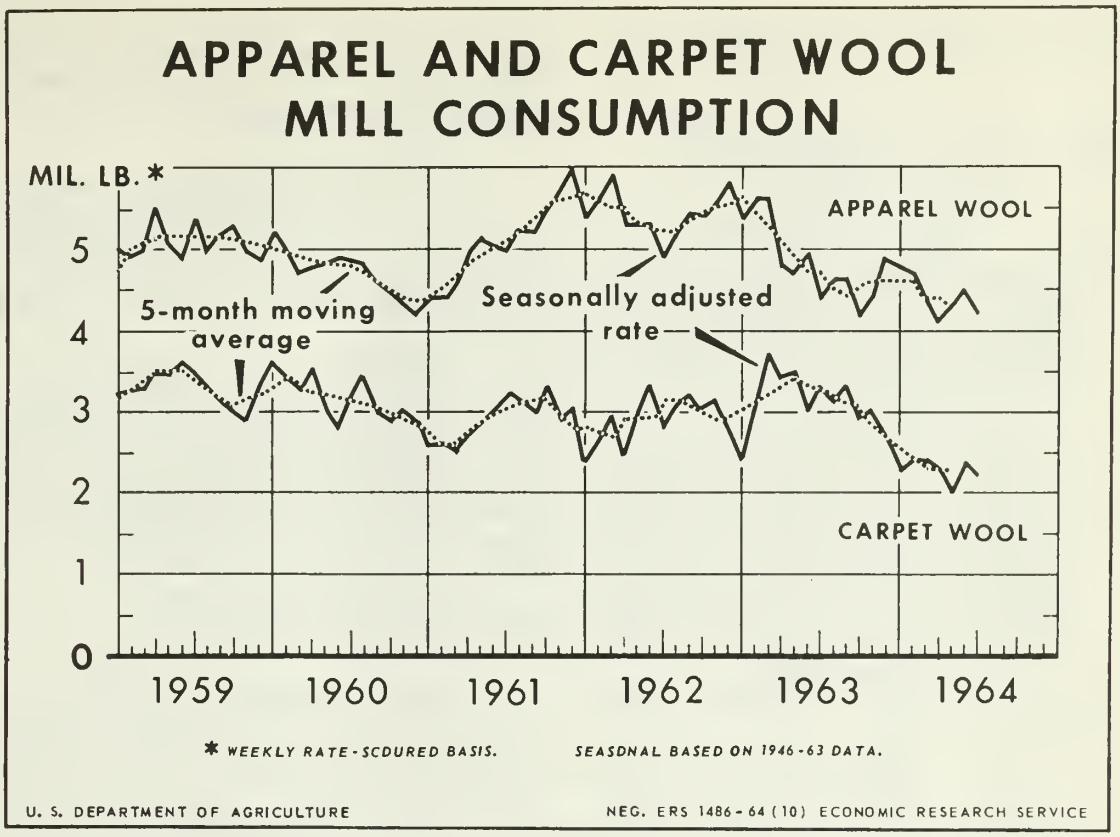

FIGURE 2

percent; and that of other fibers (cotton, jute, etc.) was down 15 percent. The quantity of man-made fibers used increased 5 percent. This resulted in an increasing share for the man-made fibers and a declining portion for all the other fibers. (See table 13.)

INVENTORIES AND UNFILLED ORDERS OF APPAREL FABRIC ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Inventories of gray wool apparel fabrics, at the weaving mill level at the end of July 1964 totaled 27.0 million linear yards, down seasonally from the high of 33.4 million at the end of April but higher than the 24.3 million of a year earlier. Output of gray woven fabric and the number of looms operating in July 1964 were less than a year earlier. The weekly output of 4.3 million linear yards in July was the lowest weekly average production since December 1960. The 7,057 looms operating in July were the lowest since data became available in January 1960.

Finished wool apparel fabric inventories at the weaving mill level at the end of July 1964 amounted to 24.0 million linear yards, down seasonally from the high of 33.6 million at the end of March and about the same as the 24.6 million at the end of July 1963. Unfilled orders for finished wool apparel fabrics also have declined since early 1964, but they have been above year earlier levels. At the end of July, unfilled orders totaled 56.6 million linear yards compared with 79.0 million at the end of February and 53.4 million at the end of July 1963.

The ratio of inventories of finished wool apparel fabrics to unfilled orders of finished wool apparel fabrics remained relatively stable during the first 7 months of 1964, after increasing in January 1964. At the end of July 1964, the ratio was 0.42 compared with 0.32 at the end of December 1963 and 0.46 at the end of July 1963.

IMPORTS OF APPAREL WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS DOWN IN 1964

Imports of semiprocessed and manufactured apparel wool textile products during 1964 likely will total 60-65 million pounds, raw wool equivalent. This will be down from the record 72.5 million pounds imported in 1963 but nearly equal to 1962. Imports for most general categories will be less in 1964 than a year earlier. Some modest increase is expected in 1965 due

to the anticipated higher level of economic activity within the textile industry.

Table 4.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption, by system and grades, January-August 1958-64

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Woolen system			
1958	34.7	52.3	13.0	100.0
1959	37.0	48.8	14.2	100.0
1960	40.3	47.2	12.5	100.0
1961	46.5	43.2	10.3	100.0
1962	46.3	44.9	8.8	100.0
1963	44.3	47.8	7.9	100.0
1964	41.4	48.8	9.8	100.0
	Worsted system			
1958	63.5	30.6	5.9	100.0
1959	61.8	33.4	4.8	100.0
1960	55.3	39.7	5.0	100.0
1961	60.9	35.1	4.0	100.0
1962	59.8	36.2	4.0	100.0
1963	54.8	40.0	5.2	100.0
1964	51.8	41.2	7.0	100.0
	Total			
1958	48.9	41.6	9.5	100.0
1959	50.1	40.6	9.3	100.0
1960	48.3	43.2	8.5	100.0
1961	54.5	38.7	6.8	100.0
1962	54.4	39.7	5.9	100.0
1963	50.6	43.1	6.3	100.0
1964	47.5	44.3	8.2	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

During January-August 1964, the raw wool equivalent of imports of apparel wool textile products totaled 38.0 million pounds, 23 percent less than the record-high level during 1963. Imports for all categories, except wool blankets and knit wearing apparel were less than a year earlier. Imports of knit wearing apparel totaled 11.6 million pounds during the first 8 months of 1964, an increase of 13 percent above a year earlier. Imports of wool blankets, though small in total quantity, increased 43 percent. The declines in other imports were greater for items in the semi-processed stage of processing than for finished products. Imports of tops and advanced wool during January-August 1964 were down 64 percent from a year earlier; yarn imports were down 21 percent; woven fabric, 17 percent; and wearing apparel other than knit, 19 percent. (See table 14 and figure 3.)

Noil and waste imports also were down during the first 8 months of 1964. Noils amounted to 27.2 million pounds, down 1 percent from the first 8 months of 1963. Imports of wastes totaled 9.6 million pounds during January-August 1964, down 19 percent from a year earlier.

Exports of apparel wool textile products were slightly higher during January-August 1964 than a year earlier. They totaled 1.9 million pounds in 1964 compared with 1.7 million in 1963. Exports of yarns, wearing apparel , felts, fabrics, blankets, and miscellaneous manufactures increased; those of tops declined. Noil and waste exports during January-August 1964 also were higher than a year earlier. (See table 15.)

IMPORTS OF DUTIABLE RAW WOOL UP IN 1965

Imports of dutiable raw wool during 1965 are expected to total 115-120 million pounds, clean content. This will be up from the estimated 90-95 million pounds in 1964 and slightly higher than the 109 million imported in 1963. (See cover chart.) The lower imports during 1964 resulted from the decline in mill use of apparel wool, which likely was due to the higher level of world wool prices in early 1964. Imports during 1965 are expected to be up due to an anticipated increase in mill use of apparel wool and a further decline in U. S. production.

During January-August 1964, imports of dutiable raw wool totaled 62 million pounds, clean content, 24 percent less than in the same period of 1963. (See table 5.) The 5 major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere accounted for 95 percent of these imports in 1964. Australia continued as the leading supplier of apparel wools, accounting for 44 percent in January-August 1964 total compared with 40 percent a year earlier. Argentina, New Zealand, and South Africa also increased their shares of the market slightly during 1964, accounting for 12,16, and 20 percent, respectively, of total imports. Only Uruguay of the 5 major countries had a declining share of the market--2 percent in 1964 compared with 12 percent in 1963.

In addition to the substantial reduction in dutiable imports, there was a significant shift to imports of lower quality wools. This likely was due to the relatively higher level of wool prices prevailing in early 1964. Less of the wools grading 46's and finer were imported--79 percent of the total during January-August 1964 compared with 87 percent in 1963 and 1962. In contrast, more wools grading not finer than 46's were imported--21

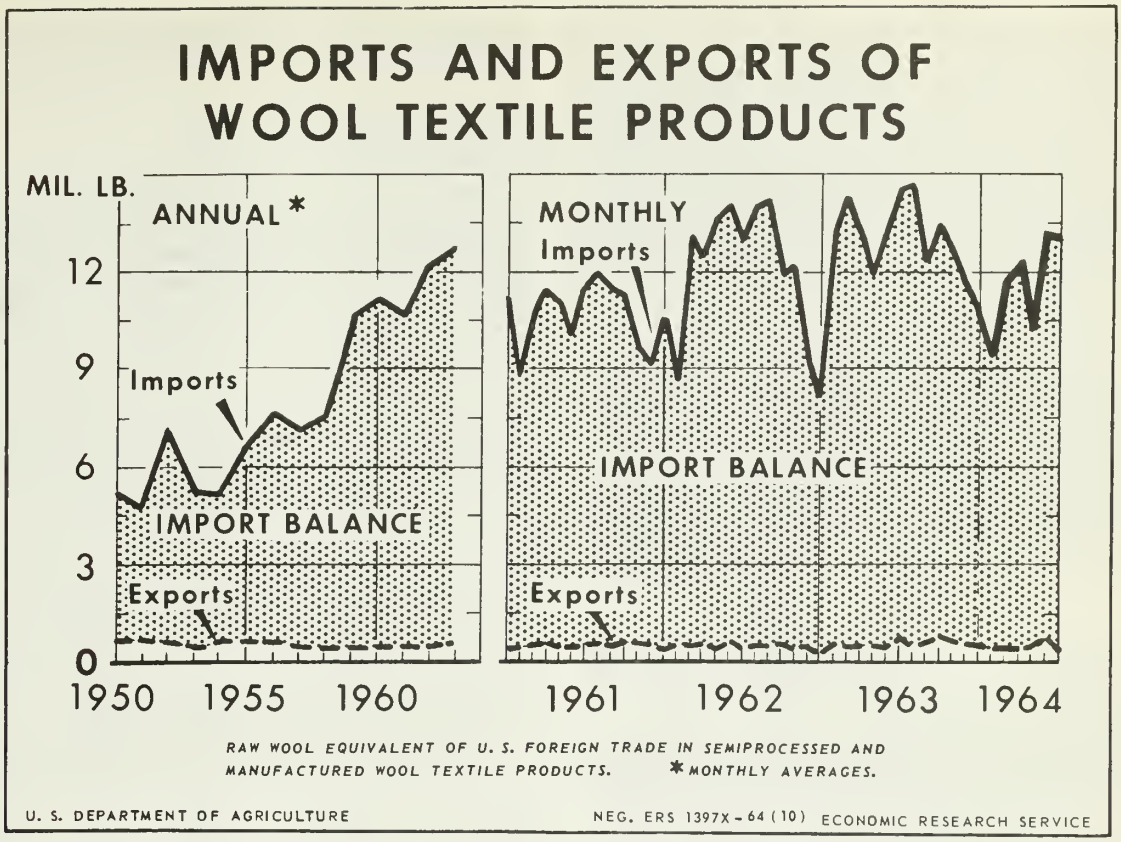

FIGURE 3

Table 5.--Imports of dutiable and duty-free wool for consumption into the United States, clean content, January-August 1955-64

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average 1955-59	67,611	97,010	164,621
1955	81,164	94,325	175,489
1956	82,690	102,658	185,348
1957	58,752	85,327	144,079
1958	43,008	64,520	107,528
1959	72,443	138,221	210,664
1960	53,535	110,023	163,558
1961	60,973	108,497	164,470
1962	82,753	89,589	172,342
1963	81,922	121,254	203,175
1964	62,322	76,900	139,222

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

percent of the 1964 total compared with 13 percent in 1963. (See table 6.)

WOVEN WOOL FABRIC PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1964

U. S. production of woolen and worsted woven fabric is expected to total about 275 million finished linear yards in 1964. This compares with 284 million linear yards in 1963 and 310 million in 1962. Output of women's and children's apparel fabric will be about the same as a year ago; that of men's and boys' woven fabric will be down. Production of nonapparel fabric, namely blanketing, also will be less than a year earlier. Output of finished woven fabrics is expected to increase moderately in 1965, since mill use of wool and demand for wool products are anticipated to increase in 1965.

Woven wool fabric production (except felt) during the first half of 1964 totaled 140 million finished linear yards, 10 percent less than in the same period of 1963. Apparel fabric production amounted to 136.5 million linear yards, 9 percent less than a year earlier. Output of men's wear, at 46.4 million linear yards, was 21 percent less than a year earlier; that of women's wear totaled 89.1

million, about 1 percent more; and that of Government orders 1.0 million, 67 percent less. Output of worsted men's fabric declined 26 percent; that of woolen men's fabric dropped 14 percent. In women's wear, worsted output was up 19 percent and woolen production was down slightly. Production of nonapparel woven fabric totaled 3.6 million linear yards, 39 percent less than in the first 6 months of 1963. This was due chiefly to a decline in blanketing. Woven felt production during the first half of 1964 amounted to 4.4 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier. (See table 16.)

Table 6.--Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports, clean basis, United States, January-August 1961-64

Grade	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Dutiable			
56's and finer	78.8	76.3	73.6	68.3
46's to 56's	8.7	10.3	13.6	10.4
40's to 46's	3.9	4.5	3.9	6.8
Not finer than 40's	8.4	8.7	8.8	14.4
Total 2/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
44's to 46's	4.8	19.5	23.5	14.8
40's to 44's	11.0	16.2	16.6	16.9
Not finer than 40's	54.1	39.7	38.0	39.0
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	30.1	24.6	21.9	29.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes small amounts of carbonized wool for which grade is not reported.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Production of gray wool apparel fabrics totaled 140.6 million linear yards during the first half of 1964. This was 6 percent less than a year earlier but 3 percent more than output of finished wool fabric in the first half of 1964. During the first 8 months of 1964, output of gray apparel fabric amounted to 181.2 million linear yards, 7 percent less than in the same period of 1963.

The 10-percent decrease in production of woolen and worsted woven fabrics during the first half of 1964 was in contrast to increases in the output of man-made fiber broadwoven goods. Output of man-made fiber broadwoven goods during the first half of 1964 amounted to 1.7 billion linear yards, 14 percent above the same period of 1963. Production of cotton broadwoven goods totaled 4.5 billion linear yards during the first half of 1964, slightly less than a year earlier. (See table 7.)

CARPET WOOL USE TO INCREASE IN 1965

Mill use of carpet wool likely will increase to 140-150 million pounds, scoured basis, in 1965 compared with the 120 million pounds expected in 1964. Expected use for 1964 is based on seasonal adjustment of the first 8 months use. The expected 1964 total would be 25 percent less than the 160 million pounds of carpet wool used in 1963. This substantial reduction in carpet

Table 7.--Production of woolen and worsted fabric and cotton and man-made fiber broadwoven goods, U. S., annual 1959-63, by quarters, January-March 1961 to date

Year	Woolen and worsted	Cotton 1/	Man-made 1/	
			Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic
	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards
1959	310.8	9,603.1	1,618.5	836.8
1960	286.5	9,365.6	1,434.3	927.9
1961	286.9	9,168.4	1,465.4	908.1
1962	309.9	9,248.5	1,587.9	1,130.8
1963	284.4	8,779.9	1,714.1	1,287.6
1961				
Jan.-Mar.	63.8	2,249.7	342.1	228.5
Apr.-June	79.6	2,317.5	357.4	220.0
July-Sept.	74.4	2,203.5	372.9	216.6
Oct.-Dec.	69.0	2,397.8	393.0	243.1
1962				
Jan.-Mar.	77.4	2,420.5	398.8	270.6
Apr.-June	84.1	2,433.1	394.1	276.0
July-Sept.	78.6	2,176.8	389.8	272.7
Oct.-Dec.	69.8	2,218.1	405.3	311.4
1963				
Jan.-Mar.	77.6	2,250.4	413.8	321.0
Apr.-June	78.3	2,242.2	430.4	323.6
July-Sept.	66.5	2,072.1	415.3	306.3
Oct.-Dec.	62.0	2,215.2	454.7	336.6
1964 2/				
Jan.-Mar.	68.6	2,230.4	485.2	351.9
Apr.-June	71.5	2,255.4	856.9	

1/ Excluding tire fabric. 2/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

wool use is due to the high level of carpet wool prices in late 1963 and early 1964 and to the significant shift to man-made fibers.

The seasonally adjusted average weekly rate of carpet wool use declined from 3.7 million in March 1963 to 2.0 million in May 1964, the lowest since June 1958. The adjusted rate of use increased moderately in August 1964 but was 25 percent below a year earlier. (See table 11.) The 5-month moving average of this adjusted rate has been declining since July 1963. (See figure 2.)

Carpet wool mill use during the first 8 months of 1964 totaled 78.8 million pounds, scoured basis, 27 percent less than in the same period of 1963. (See table 2.) Even though wool use was down substantially, total use of all fibers in carpet and rug yarn spinning was only slightly less. A total of 147.4 million pounds of all fibers was used during January-August 1964, only 3 percent less than in 1963. This resulted from an 83 percent increase in the use of man-made fibers. The use of acrylic and modacrylic fibers more than doubled during this period. This change in fiber use has resulted in a significant change in the man-made fiber share of the market. Wool's share has declined to 53.5 percent in 1964 from 71.0 percent in 1963; man-made fibers' portion has increased to 39.5 percent from 20.9 percent in 1963. (See table 13.)

DUTY-FREE RAW WOOL IMPORTS LIKELY TO INCREASE IN 1965

Imports of duty-free raw wool during 1965 likely will total 145-155 million pounds, clean content. This will be an increase from the 115-120 million pounds expected in 1964 but less than the 168 million in 1963. The lower 1964 imports result from a substantial decline in mill use of carpet wool; the expected increase in 1965 is due to an anticipated increase in carpet wool mill use during 1965.

During January-August 1964, imports of duty-free raw wool amounted to 76.9 million pounds, clean content. This was a substantial drop of 37 percent from the same period in 1963 and the lowest for the first 8 months since 1958. (See table 5.) New Zealand and Argentina were the largest suppliers of carpet wools during January-August 1964, but their shares of the market declined. New Zealand accounted for 40 percent in 1964 compared with 42 percent in 1963; Argentina accounted for 19 percent compared with 26 percent in 1963. Imports increased from the Middle East and Asia, with India, Iraq, and Syria accounting for larger quantities and shares in 1964.

There also was a significant shift in the quality composition of the duty-free imports. Imports of wools grading 44's to 46's declined to 15 percent of the 1964 total from 24 percent during January-August 1963, after increasing each year since 1959. The shift in the quality composition was to the named, unimproved wools of Middle East and Asia. They accounted for 29 percent of the total during January-August 1964 compared with 22 percent in 1963. (See table 6.)

IMPORTS OF CARPETS AND RUGS INCREASE IN 1964

Imports of carpets and rugs have been increasing during 1964 and likely will total about 28 million pounds compared with 22 million in 1963. Imports of carpets and rugs during the first 8 months of 1964 totaled 18.7 million raw-wool-equivalent pounds, 30 percent more than in the same period of 1963 but 12 percent less than the record high in 1962. The increase during 1964 is due chiefly to increased imports of most types of carpets and rugs from Japan. This increase is in contrast to the decline in carpet and rug imports during late 1962 and 1963 due to the increased ad valorem tariff on Wilton and Velvet carpets, effective in June 1962. (See table 14.)

Exports of carpets and rugs are very minor in importance, amounting to about 500,000 pounds a year. During January-August 1964, they totaled 237,000 pounds compared with 259,000 pounds during the same period of 1963. (See table 15.)

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

WORLD PRICES LIKELY TO REMAIN STABLE DURING 1964-65

World wool prices rose substantially during the 1963-64 marketing season, reaching a peak during the second half. The higher level of wool prices caused a cutback in wool use in most major manufacturing countries and a shift to greater use of man-made fibers. This lower use and shift in fibers resulted in a price decline during the closing weeks of the 1963-64 marketing season to levels comparable to prices at the opening of the season in August 1963.

The increased 1963-64 prices and the relatively high export taxes in Uruguay and Argentina resulted in large carryover stocks in these countries at the beginning of the 1964-65 season. These carryover stocks plus an expected increase in world production during 1964-65 will probably result in slightly more supplies than consumption. These factors should ease the pres-

sure on prices and result in world prices remaining relatively stable during the first half of the 1964-65 marketing season.

During the first 2 months of the 1964-65 marketing season, wool prices remained relatively stable. Prices at the opening sales in August and early September were about the same as at the close of sales for the 1963-64 season. Since the opening, world prices have remained relatively stable when all major purchasing countries were active and declined slightly when a major country, such as Japan, was not active. These market conditions are expected to continue at least during the first half of the season.

A stable world price at levels prevailing at the beginning of the 1964-65 marketing season likely will lead to a replenishing of stocks at the manufacturing level and a modest increase in consumption during 1965. This expected demand probably will result in a moderate increase in price during the second half of the 1964-65 marketing season.

Average prices of British Dominion wools declined from early 1964 to August. Fine wools declined more in price than the medium wools during this time, resulting in a narrowing of the price differential between grades. This differential was further narrowed in August 1964 as the fine wools continued to decline in price and the medium wool increased. (See table 17 and figure 4.)

RECORD-HIGH WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1964-65

The Commonwealth Economic Committee estimates that the 1964-65 world wool production will total a record 5,839 million pounds, grease basis. This would be 44 million pounds higher than the previous high in 1963-64. It also would be the 7th consecutive year in which the clean equivalent of output is higher than the previous year. Included in these estimates are the 1964 clips of the Northern Hemisphere and the 1964-65 clips of the Southern Hemisphere.

Of the major producing countries, Australia shows the largest increase in output. Its 1964-65 production is estimated at a record 1,813 million pounds, grease basis, 31 million pounds above the previous high a season earlier. New Zealand also estimates a new high of 625 million pounds. In addition, increases are forecast for the United Kingdom, Argentina, Uruguay, and the Soviet Union. Less production is estimated in South Africa and the United States. (See table 18.)

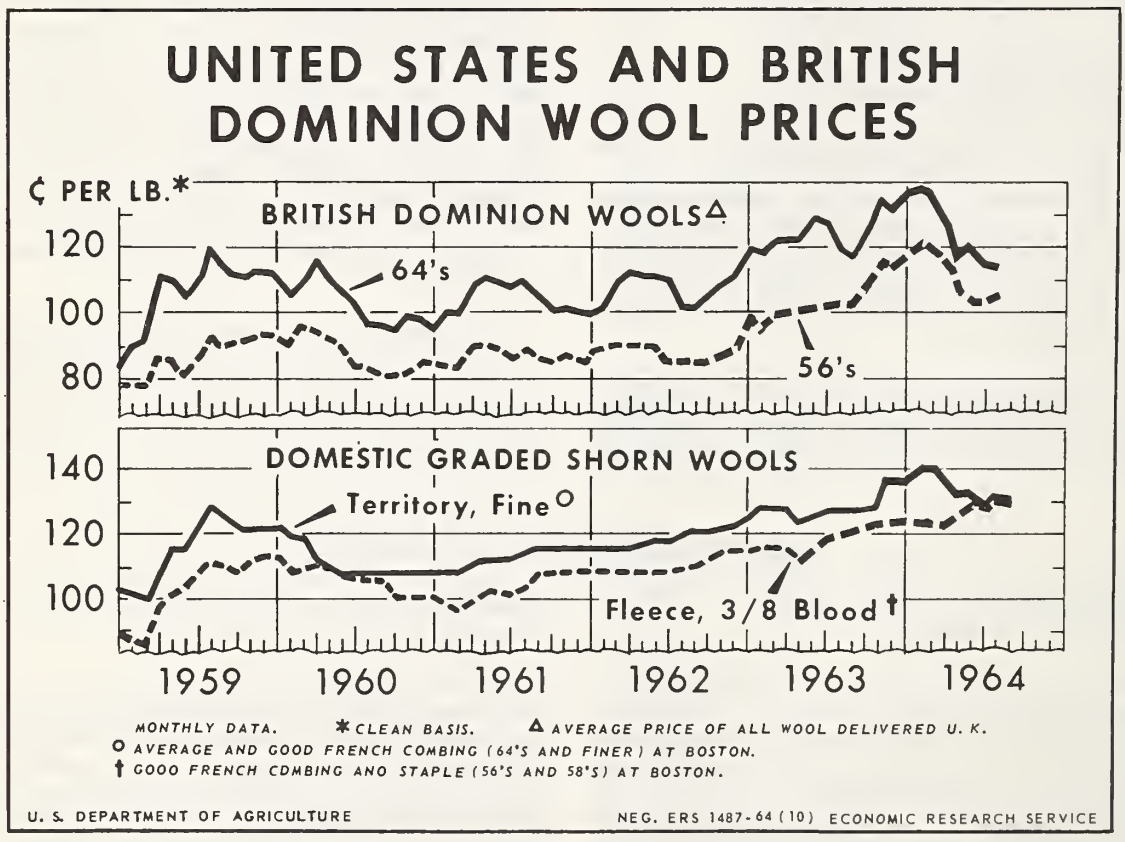

FIGURE 4

Free world production will total about 4,669 million pounds in 1964-65, 35 million more than the previous high in 1963-64. Output in the Soviet Bloc is estimated at 1,170 million pounds, 9 million more than the previous high in 1963-64. Total world production is estimated to have a clean wool equivalent of 3,372 million pounds compared with 3,346 million in 1963-64. (See table 8.)

Apparel wools account for 2,749 million pounds, clean content, of the total 1964-65 world production, 21 million more than in 1963-64. Crossbred-type wools account for a larger share of the increase than the merino types. Production of other types (carpet, unimproved, etc.) amounts to 623 million pounds, 5 million more than the previous season. (See table 18.)

WORLD WOOL CONSUMPTION LIKELY TO BE DOWN IN 1964

World consumption of raw wool for 1964 likely will total less than the record 3,339 million pounds, clean content, consumed in 1963. (See table 8.) Consumption has declined in most of the major manufacturing countries, offsetting the anticipated small increases in developing countries.

Table 8.--Estimated world consumption and production of raw wool, clean content, 1951-64

Year	Consumption 1/	Production 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1951	2,288	2,357
1952	2,336	2,549
1953	2,648	2,580
1954	2,565	2,625
1955	2,662	2,784
1956	2,866	2,950
1957	2,952	2,889
1958	2,757	3,051
1959	3,172	3,222
1960	3,296	3,231
1961	3,318	3,279
1962	3,308	3,287
1963	3,339	3,346
1964 3/	3,325	3,372

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Marketing year. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Total wool consumption has remained at near-record levels the past 5 years, but wool's share of total fiber usage has been declining. Cotton's share of the market also has been declining. This declining portion has been due to the substantial increase in man-made fiber production, especially the noncellulosic fibers.

Estimated consumption of raw wool in 8 selected major consuming countries that report quarterly to CEC totaled 818 million pounds, clean content, during the first half of 1964. This was 7 percent less than in the first half of 1963. (See table 19.) All of these countries, except Sweden, used less wool. The largest declines were in the United States and the United Kingdom, the biggest consumers. Smaller declines occurred in Japan, France, Belgium, Australia, and the Netherlands. CEC estimates that wool's share of the total fiber used in the wool industries of these 8 countries fell to 58 percent in the second quarter of 1964 from 62 percent a year earlier. In the same period, man-made fiber's share increased to 19 percent from 15 percent.

PRODUCTION OF WOOL TEXTILE PRODUCTS SHOWS MIXED TRENDS

Production of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products show mixed trends during the first half of 1964. Output of woolen and worsted yarn increased: that of tops and fabric declined.

Output of tops in 8 major producing countries that report to CEC totaled 548 million pounds during the first half of 1964. This was 3 percent less than a year earlier. Production increased in Japan and Uruguay and declined in the United Kingdom, United States, France, Belgium, Australia, and the Netherlands. Output during the second quarter of 1964 was 6 percent below the second quarter of 1963 and 3 percent less than the first quarter of 1964. (See table 20.)

Woolen and worsted yarn production in the 8 selected countries, as shown in table 22, totaled 933 million pounds during the first half of 1964. This was 3 percent more than a year earlier. Woolen yarn output was up 4 percent; worsted was up 1 percent. Total yarn production increased in all these countries except Sweden. Woolen yarn output was up in all countries except Belgium and the Netherlands; woolen yarn output increased in all countries except Sweden. Woolen yarn production during the second quarter of 1964 was 4 percent above the same quarter a year earlier and 2 percent more than the first quarter of 1964. Output of worsted yarn during the second quarter of 1964 was slightly less than the second quarter of 1963 and 2 percent below the first quarter of 1964.

Production of woven wool fabric in 7 major manufacturing countries of the free world amounted to 882 million square yards during the first half of 1964. This was 1 percent less than a year earlier. Output reductions

in the United States, Japan, Australia, and Italy offset increases in the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. (See table 21.) Production in the second quarter of 1964 was slightly less than in the same quarter of 1963 and 1 percent more than the first quarter of 1964.

WORLD TRADE IN RAW WOOL AND WOOL PRODUCTS DECLINES

World trade in raw wool and wool products generally was at a lower level during the early part of 1964 than in the comparable period of 1963. Trade in raw wool was lower due to the reduction in exports from South America. Trade in wool products was down due to the lower level of mill activity in the major manufacturing countries.

Exports of raw wool from the 5 major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere during the 1963-64 season, as shown in table 9, totaled 2,500 million pounds, actual weight, 2 percent less than a season earlier. Exports from Australia in July 1963-June 1964 amounted to 1,472 million pounds, 7 percent more than a season earlier. New Zealand and South African exports were about the same as a season earlier. Exports from the 2 South American countries were substantially less during October 1963-June 1964 than a year earlier. Argentina's exports were 101 million pounds or 36 percent less; Uruguay's were 49 million, or 51 percent less.

Exports of tops from the 10 major exporting countries during the first half of 1964 totaled 135 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier. This reduction was due to substantially lower exports from the United Kingdom, the major exporter. Top exports increased during the second half of 1963 and early 1964, but exports in the second quarter of 1964 were below those of the second quarter of 1963. (See table 23.)

Imports of tops into the 16 chief importing countries of the free world during the first half of 1964 totaled 96 million pounds, 6 percent below a year earlier. Notable changes during the first half of 1964 were declines into India, Greece, Japan, and the United States and increases into West Germany and Italy. (See table 23.)

Exports of woolen and worsted yarn during the first quarter of 1964 totaled 51 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier. Exports from France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland were down; those from Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, West Germany, and Austria were up. Imports of yarn into the 12 principal importing countries during the first quarter of 1964 totaled 41 million pounds, 8 percent less than a year earlier. The notable change occurred in West Germany, the major importer, where imports were down 18 percent. (See table 24.)

Exports of woven wool fabric from the 9 major exporting countries during the first quarter of 1964 amounted to 47 million pounds, 5 percent below a year earlier. Only Belgium had increased exports. (See table 25.)

Table 9.--Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64 seasons through June 1/

Exporting countries	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	1,429	1,381	1,472
New Zealand	575	563	564
Republic of South Africa	279	253	255
Argentina	216	282	181
Uruguay	96	97	48

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and beginning October 1, in Argentina and Uruguay.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

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WORLD PROSPECTS FOR EXPANDING SHEEP PRODUCTION

by

Charles E. Raymond 1/

The world sheep population is increasing very slowly, after sharp rises during the 1950's. World demand for lamb, mutton, wool, and wool products is expanding as living standards rise. Sheep numbers are not increasing in all continents or areas, but expansion is occurring in some areas and is expected to continue. World sheep numbers likely will increase about 1 percent per year and by 1970 will total more than 1 billion head. Prospects for the various areas of the world vary significantly. The following analysis will review recent changes in sheep numbers, discuss where expansion may occur, and show how these changes may affect U. S. production.

RECENT CHANGES IN WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS AND PROSPECTS FOR EXPANSION

Sheep were one of the first animals to be domesticated. History shows that the pastoral industry likely began in Asia Minor about 4200 B.C. Even in this early time, there is evidence that the acquiring and trading of great flocks of sheep was a measure of great wealth. From Central Asia, the birthplace of civilization, sheep were introduced to other parts of the world; today they are found in almost every country.

Due to various climatic and environmental conditions as well as management practices, the sheep industry developed in diversity. In some countries, mutton and lamb production was given the major emphasis, others emphasized the production of fine wools, while still others directed their efforts to both meat and wool. As a result, fine wools are important in countries such as Australia, South Africa, and the United States. Medium wools and exports of lamb and mutton are important in countries such as New Zealand.

Substantial changes have occurred in world sheep numbers in the past 25 years. There were about 750 million head during 1936-40. Numbers declined during the mid-1940's reaching a recent low of approximately 700 million head in 1946-47. Then they began rising again. Expansion was most significant during the 1950's: Numbers rose from 728 million in 1950 to 846 million in 1953 and to a record high of 991 million in 1960. Numbers declined about 2 percent in 1961. But they have been edging upward since then; about 986 million head are estimated for 1964.

Although sheep are found in most countries today, 10 countries account for almost two-thirds of the world total. Largest producer is Australia, with approximately 162 million head, followed by the Soviet Union, with about 134 million. Although reliable information is not available, Red China is believed to be the third largest producer, with 50-60 million head, followed by New Zealand, 51 million, Argentina, 50 million and India and the Republic of South Africa, with about 40 million each.

Oceania--Australia and New Zealand--increased its sheep numbers from 147 million head in 1950 to 213 million in 1964. Australian production increased 43 percent during this period; New Zealand, 52 percent.

The Soviet Union has more than doubled its sheep numbers in the past 20 years--from 60 million in 1945 to 134 million in 1964. However, expansions during the past 5 years have not been as much as planned. Sheep numbers declined in 1964 due to drought and shortage of feed from the record high of 140 million in 1963.

In Africa, sheep numbers increased from 104 million in 1950 to a high of 150 million in 1960. They dropped to 141 million in 1961 but have increased some since, reaching an estimated 149 million in 1964. The recent increases in Africa have been occurring in South Africa and in the newer independent developing countries such as Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanganyika and not in countries such as Ethiopia and Morocco, where the larger proportion of the African sheep have been located.

The sheep industries of various South American countries have not increased as much as the areas previously discussed. In 1964, sheep numbers totaled 127 million head in South America compared with 116 million in 1950. Economic and monetary problems in this area have been as much a detriment to expansion as has adverse weather. Small increases have occurred

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1/ The material in this article is taken from a paper, "Where in the World Will Sheep Be Produced," presented at the Sheep Industry Conference, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, September 29, 1964.

in Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, and Peru but not in the major producing countries of Argentina and Uruguay.

Sheep numbers in Asia have been declining since 1959, when numbers hit 216 million; they are currently estimated at 205 million. Production has declined in certain major producing countries of Asia. These include Iran, Turkey, Syria, Iraq and likely Red China, offsetting the small increases in India and Pakistan.

Sheep numbers in Western Europe have been trending downward slowly in recent years. During 1946-50, there was an average of 83 million sheep compared with 79 million in 1964. The 2 largest producers are the United Kingdom and Spain. Declining production in Spain since 1960 has more than offset increases in the United Kingdom. The number of sheep have declined in Italy, West Germany, Finland, and Austria; remained relatively stable in France and Portugal; and increased in Greece and Ireland. Sheep numbers expanded in Eastern Europe during the mid-1950's but have remained relatively stable in recent years.

Expansion in sheep numbers is expected in a number of areas during the next 5 years. The area most likely to increase its sheep numbers is Oceania, where an increase of about 2 to 3 percent per year can be expected. The second area where expansion is likely is the Soviet Union. Russia is expected to reestablish production goals within its sheep industry calling for an increase in wool and meat production.

Africa is a third area where expansion is probable during the next 5 years. This is likely to occur in South Africa and in the new developing countries such as Mali, Kenya, Nigeria, and Tanganyika. South America is another area where there is potential for future growth. If the adverse economic, monetary and weather factors can be resolved, an increase in the magnitude of 10 percent can be expected over the next 5 years, especially in Argentina and Uruguay.

Asia is an area with substantial potential for expansion, but due to economic factors and a tremendously expanding population competing for natural resources, sheep numbers are not likely to increase in the next 5 years. Red China is the large unknown in this area. It has not been very successful in increasing production; its production goals have not likely been achieved.

Expansion in sheep numbers is not likely to occur in Western or Eastern Europe. There are certain countries in this area, such as the United Kingdom, where modest increases may occur.

DEVELOPMENT AND RECENT CHANGES IN THE U. S. SHEEP INDUSTRY

Sheep were brought to North America by the Spanish discoverers and conquerors. The first Merino type sheep did not come to the United States until the 1790's. The first Spanish Merino rams for breeding were brought to this country in 1801. During the next decade, 25,000 Merino sheep were imported. These formed the foundation of the U. S. industry.

As the West developed, the center of production also moved westward--from Vermont in 1840 to Ohio in 1850 to the Far West by the 1870's. The western expansion of the sheep industry continued until the U. S. sheep industry reached its high point in 1884, when the number of stock sheep totaled 51.1 million head.

In the intervening years, there have been several cycles of various length, but the peaks and valleys of these cycles have been lower than the previous high or low point, with the exception of the peak in 1942. On January 1, 1964, there were 24.5 million stock sheep and lambs in the United States, the smallest number since the 1850's.

In the Atlantic Coast and East North Central States, sheep numbers have been trending downward since the 1860's. In 1867, there were 31 million sheep, or 69 percent of the total, in these 21 states compared with only 3 million, or 12 percent, in 1964. Ohio is the only one of these States in which there have been sizable numbers in recent years. However, during the past 10 years, the Ohio total has declined from 1 million to 650,000.

In the 7 West North Central States, stock sheep remained relatively stable during the period 1867-1928--varying from 2.5 to 4.0 million head. They began increasing in the late 1920's and continued upward until 1942, when they reached a high of 8.4 million head. Then they declined to 3.7 million in 1950, increased to 5.7 million by 1961, but again declined to 4.6 million in 1964. South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota are the area's major producing States.

In the 8 South Central States, mainly Texas and Kentucky, sheep numbers have varied considerably. From an early high of 9.3 million in 1884, the number declined to 3.9 million in 1904. Numbers stabilized around this level until 1920, when they began expanding, reaching a high of 12.8 million in 1943. Numbers then declined to a low of 6 million in 1957, due to drought

conditions in Texas and the Southern Great Plains. After a moderate increase from 1958 to 1961, production has since declined, especially in Texas. On January 1, 1964, there were 5.8 million sheep in these 8 states.

Sheep numbers in the 11 Western States trended upward from 6 million in the 1860's to a high of 28 million in 1910. Numbers declined during the next decade to about 19 million. It remained relatively stable at this level until 1926. Sheep numbers then expanded to approximately 26 million by 1931. Numbers declined to 13 million by 1947 and have varied from 11 to 13 million each year since.

In 1964, only 8 States--Texas, Wyoming, California, Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico--had more than 1 million head of stock sheep. This compares with 10 States in 1960 and 15 in 1940. These 8 States account for 15.1 million head, or 62 percent of the U. S. total.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR THE U. S. SHEEP INDUSTRY

The downward trend in U. S. stock sheep numbers likely will continue into 1965. The low point in the current cycle probably will be near 23 million and the next high somewhat less than 28 million. Factors favoring an expanding industry include planned promotion programs for lamb and wool; advances in breeding, feeding, improved management, and technology; and the potential demand for lamb and wool. However, intense competition for land use and the declining proportional consumption of lamb and wool probably will counterbalance improved technology and promotion and tend to restrain any substantial future expansion in sheep. Imports of wool and meat products will continue to supplement domestic supplies to meet market demands.

Land use and returns on investment are important factors in determining types of business enterprise. Urban and industrial land areas are increasing in size; rural areas are decreasing. In addition, more land is being used for recreational activities. These ever-changing conditions and rising costs of agricultural production encourage shifts that will return the largest profit. In recent years, the shift has been away from agriculture. In agriculture, the shift has been away from sheep.

An important demand factor affecting the industry's future is consumption of lamb and mutton. Per capita consumption was 4.9 pounds in 1963, up slightly from the 4.0 pounds in 1950 but below the 7-pound average of the 1940's. Lamb and mutton consumption accounted for 3 percent of total meat consumption in 1963 compared with 5 percent in 1945. The lower per capita consumption today apparently is due largely to a decline in the demand for lamb and the intense competition from other meats, particularly beef and poultry.

Mill consumption of raw wool, both apparel and carpet, amounted to 2.2 pounds per person in 1963 compared with 3 pounds in the early 1950's and 5 pounds in the mid-1940's. Not only is per capita U. S. mill consumption of raw wool declining but wool's proportion of total fiber usage is also dropping. Mill use of wool accounted for 5.7 percent of the total fibers consumed in mills in 1963 compared with 10.7 percent in 1945. Cotton's share of fiber usage also has declined--56 percent in 1963 compared with 75 percent in 1945. The quantity and share of man-made textile fibers have increased substantially. In 1963, man-made's share was 38.5 percent compared with 14 percent in 1945.

Imports of lamb, mutton, and wool vary considerably in relation to domestic supplies. Lamb imports amounted to less than 2 percent of domestic lamb production during 1959-63. On the other hand, mutton imports were about 2 1/4 times more than domestic production in the same period. Australia was the principal supplier of these imports, accounting for more than 90 percent.

The United States is a deficit producer of raw wool. Virtually all the wool used in rug and carpet making and a third to a half of the apparel wools are imported. In recent years, New Zealand and Argentina have supplied about two-thirds of carpet wools, with most of the remainder coming from the United Kingdom and the Middle East. About 95 percent of the apparel wool imports come from the 5 surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere--Australia, Republic of South Africa, New Zealand, Uruguay, and Argentina. Australia is historically the largest supplier. In addition to this dependence on other countries of the world for raw wool, imports of wool textile products are becoming increasingly important in total U. S. consumption of wool.

In view of the declining trend in sheep numbers, the declining proportional use of lamb and wool, and the ready availability of imports to meet current market demands, what are future prospects in the United States?

Some economists and land management people argue strongly that many areas in the Eastern farm flock States should be encouraged to raise sheep. Increases in these areas would be slow to materialize due to the likely small limit in the size of flocks, the need for educational retraining of people to care for and handle sheep, and the difficulty of diverting economic resources from other crop and livestock enterprises to sheep raising. Thus, the farm flock States are not likely to play a major future role in the U. S. sheep industry, except for feeding-type operations.

The industry probably will continue to be concentrated in a few Western States--Texas, Wyoming, California, and Montana. South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Idaho, and North Dakota will also continue to be major producers. The risk of drought is substantial in most of these States, and the availability of suitable pasture is diminishing somewhat. But ranchers of this area have the know-how to care for and handle sheep, thanks to management experience and extensive research.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The world sheep population has been trending upward since the beginning of civilization, with a substantial increase during the 1950's. But there has been a contraction in the U. S. sheep industry, especially since the mid-1940's.

In the short run, the firm world demand for lamb, mutton, wool, and wool products likely will increase world sheep numbers about 1 percent per year. Within 5 years, the total sheep population will be more than 1 billion head compared with 986 million in 1964. Increases likely will occur in Oceania, the Soviet Union, Africa, South America, and perhaps Asia. These gains will more than offset anticipated declines in the United States and Europe.

In the United States, the outlook is for a further decline in sheep numbers in 1965. The downtrend is expected to level off within the next 2 years. But the next peak in sheep numbers may not be as high as the 29 million in 1960.

The industry will continue to be concentrated in Texas and the Western States. The Atlantic, East North Central, and South Central States probably will become less important in the U. S. sheep industry.

Imports of mutton, wool, and wool products will continue to be important to the U. S. market. Imports of mutton, principally from Australia, will enter through the recent voluntary agreements and be controlled by recent quota legislation. Raw apparel and carpet wool imports will expand or contract from year to year to meet U. S. mill demands and will come chiefly from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay, and Argentina. Imports of wool textile products likely will keep rising as countries such as Japan, the United Kingdom, and Italy increase their share of the U. S. market.

Although the future of the world sheep industry appears favorable to some further modest expansion, there are several warning signals on the horizon:

(1) The declining proportional use of lamb and mutton vs. other meats, especially beef and poultry;

(2) The declining share of wool use vs. the expanding production and use of man-made fibers;

(3) The rising production costs and the diminishing profit returns;

(4) The expanding populations and competition for land use; and

(5) The potential development of synthetic foods and fibers.

Thus, in the long run, can an expanding world sheep industry be sustained? Or will lamb become a delicacy and wool a specialty fiber? The answers are unknown. Ultimately, consumers will provide the answer.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part 1 - Prices

Item	1963				1964				Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Percent
Boston, clean basis 1/									
Domestic									
Graded territory shorn wool									
Fine good French combing and staple	130.0	132.5	132.5	132.5	137.5	133.5	139.8	140.5	106
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	123.2	124.5	124.5	124.5	132.5	128.5	131.2	132.5	106
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	118.2	119.5	119.5	119.5	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.4	109
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	113.8	116.5	116.5	116.5	127.5	127.5	129.0	130.5	112
Low 1/4 blood	108.8	112.5	112.5	112.5	119.5	120.0	123.8	125.5	112
Common and braid	93.8	97.5	97.5	97.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5	107
Graded fleece shorn wool									
Delaine	135.0	137.5	137.5	137.5	132.5	132.5	141.2	142.5	104
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	118.2	119.5	119.5	119.5	127.5	123.5	126.2	130.5	109
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	114.0	117.5	117.5	119.1	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	109
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	110.2	115.5	116.4	117.6	127.5	127.5	128.8	130.0	111
Low 1/4 blood	105.8	110.5	110.5	111.0	117.5	118.2	121.8	122.5	110
Common and braid	88.8	92.5	92.5	93.8	100.5	100.5	102.5	102.5	109
Original bag Texas shorn wool									
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	132.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	142.5	145.0	105
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	124.4	123.0	125.0	127.5	109
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	112.5	108.5	110.0	115.5	113
Scoured pulled wool 1/									
70's, 2 in. and longer	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	107
64's, 70's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	104
60's, 64's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	104
60's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	108
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	131.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	106
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	112.5	112.5	111.7	110.5	126.9	124.0	124.0	124.0	112
56's, 2 in. and longer	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	123.6	122.5	122.5	122.5	114
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	122
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	122
36's, 44's, 4 in. and longer	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	119

1/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Mill Consumption and Imports

Item	Unit	1963 May	1963 June	1963 July	1963 Aug.	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July	1964 Aug.	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	2,513	2,649	2,094	2,318	2,139	2,165	1,873	2,182	94
50's up to 60's	do.	2,459	2,358	1,830	2,318	2,315	2,472	1,906	2,127	92
48's and coarser	do.	338	345	291	376	340	324	233	298	79
Total apparel wool	do.	5,310	5,352	4,215	5,012	4,794	4,961	4,012	4,607	92
Carpet wool 4/	do.	3,428	2,652	2,417	3,373	1,884	2,139	1,572	2,524	75
Total apparel and carpet	do.	8,738	8,004	6,632	8,385	6,678	7,100	5,584	7,131	85
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	10.1	10.6	10.4	9.2	8.5	8.7	9.4	8.7	95
50's up to 60's	do.	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.5	8.5	91
48's and coarser	do.	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	80
Total apparel wool	do.	21.2	21.4	21.1	20.0	19.2	18.8	20.1	18.4	92
Carpet wool 4/	do.	13.7	10.6	12.1	13.5	7.5	8.6	7.9	10.1	75
Total apparel and carpet	do.	34.9	32.0	33.2	33.5	26.7	27.4	28.0	28.5	85
Accumulated since January 1	do.									
Apparel wool 3/										
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	60.6	71.2	81.6	90.9	48.5	57.1	66.5	75.2	83
50's up to 60's	do.	49.7	59.1	68.2	77.5	42.2	52.1	61.6	70.1	90
48's and coarser	do.	6.9	8.3	9.8	11.3	9.3	10.6	11.7	12.9	114
By system										
Woolen	do.	47.4	55.7	64.2	71.9	42.4	50.6	58.7	65.6	91
Worsted	do.	69.8	82.8	95.4	107.8	57.6	69.2	81.2	92.7	86
Total apparel wool	do.	117.2	138.5	159.6	179.7	100.0	119.8	139.9	158.3	88
Carpet wool 4/	do.	72.0	82.6	94.7	108.2	52.3	60.9	68.7	78.8	73
Total apparel and carpet	do.	189.2	221.1	254.3	287.9	152.3	180.7	208.6	237.1	82
Imports for consumption										
clean content										
Monthly aggregates	1,000									
Dutiable wool	pounds									
56's and finer	do.	5,741	5,894	4,638	4,048	4,199	4,597	4,454	5,510	136
46's to 56's	do.	1,572	1,087	817	638	683	676	1,466	1,037	163
44's-46's	do.	30	47	33	42	118	40	31	53	126
40's-44's	do.	346	282	495	429	657	406	509	301	70
Not finer than 40's	do.	867	932	655	546	653	687	561	490	90
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	27	113	212	77	168	169	149	169	219
Total dutiable wool 5/	do.	8,583	8,376	6,852	5,780	6,478	6,601	7,168	7,578	131
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	3,529	2,373	6,557	2,793	2,114	509	1,402	1,036	37
40's-44's	do.	2,384	1,764	3,569	2,749	2,186	1,022	1,853	1,779	65
Not finer than 40's	do.	5,649	3,616	8,785	6,071	5,305	2,834	4,374	2,787	46
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	3,975	3,408	3,136	4,356	1,876	2,250	2,156	1,541	35
Total duty-free	do.	15,538	11,160	22,047	15,969	11,481	6,615	9,787	7,143	45
Total free and dutiable	do.	24,121	19,536	28,899	21,749	17,959	13,216	16,955	14,721	68
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million									
56's and finer	pounds	45.7	51.6	56.3	60.3	28.0	32.6	37.1	42.6	71
46's to 56's	do.	8.6	9.7	10.5	11.1	3.3	4.0	5.5	6.5	59
44's-46's	do.	.3	.3	.3	.4	.8	.9	.9	1.0	250
40's-44's	do.	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.3	114
Not finer than 40's	do.	4.2	5.2	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.2	7.6	119
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.4	.5	.7	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	162
Total dutiable wool 5/	do.	60.9	69.3	76.1	81.9	41.0	47.6	54.7	62.3	76
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	16.7	19.1	25.6	28.4	8.4	8.9	10.4	11.4	40
40's-44's	do.	12.0	13.8	17.4	20.1	8.3	9.3	11.2	13.0	65
Not finer than 40's	do.	27.5	31.2	39.9	46.0	20.0	22.8	27.2	30.0	65
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	15.8	19.2	22.3	26.7	16.6	18.8	21.0	22.5	84
Total duty-free wool	do.	72.1	83.2	105.3	121.3	53.3	59.9	69.8	76.9	63
Total free and dutiable	do.	133.0	152.5	181.4	203.2	94.3	107.5	124.5	139.2	68

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.
2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.
3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool.
4/ Duty-free foreign wool.
5/ Includes carbonized wool which is not reported by grade.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954

Marketing year 1/	Marketings covered by payments			Incentive or support level		Average price received	
	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Shorn wool	Mohair	Shorn wool 2/	Mohair 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	260.2	981.8	---	62	70	42.8	82.2
1956	8/254.3	8/1,277.1	---	62	70	44.3	84.4
1957	8/156.1	8/1,194.2	---	62	70	53.7	83.7
1958	8/300.1	8/1,316.3	---	62	70	36.4	72.3
1959	8/256.3	8/1,366.9	---	62	70	43.3	96.4
1960	8/255.0	8/1,391.0	---	62	70	42.0	89.7
1961	8/259.7	8/1,438.2	---	62	73	42.9	85.6
1962	8/237.3	8/1,350.2	31.3	62	74	47.7	71.4
1963	168.1	1,015.8	---	62	76	48.5	88.1
1964				62	72		

Marketing year 1/	Payments							70 percent of specific and ad valorem duties 7/
	Rate			Amount 6/				
	Shorn wool 4/	Unshorn lambs 5/	Mohair 4/	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Total	
	Percent	Cents	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1955	44.9	77	---	50.0	7.6	---	57.6	51.5
1956	40.0	71	---	44.0	7.9	---	51.9	51.6
1957	15.5	33	---	12.6	3.5	---	16.1	47.1
1958	70.3	102	---	73.7	11.4	---	85.1	56.8
1959	43.2	75	---	45.4	8.5	---	53.9	68.1
1960	47.6	80	---	49.9	9.6	---	59.5	72.0
1961	44.5	76	---	47.8	9.1	---	56.9	74.4
1962	30.0	57	3.6	32.8	6.4	.8	40.0	87.8
1963	27.8	54	---	9/ 22.0	9/5.1	---	9/27.1	10/ 60.4

1/ Year beginning April 1 for 1955 through 1962 marketing years, 9-month period beginning April 1 for 1963 marketing year, and calendar year for 1964.

2/ Average price per pound received by growers for wool sold during the marketing year.

3/ U. S. average price per pound computed by weighting State average prices by production. Averages for 1955 and 1956 are calendar years; averages for 1957 and later years are for the marketing year.

4/ Percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive or support level.

5/ Per hundred weight of unshorn lambs sold.

6/ Payments made after the close of the marketing year.

7/ The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific and ad valorem duties on wool and wool manufactures on and after January 1, 1953. The accumulated reserve as of April 1, 1955, was 103.6 million dollars.

8/ Unadjusted for weight of unshorn lambs purchased.

9/ Through June 30, 1964.

10/ Estimated.

Farmer Programs Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 11.--Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation. 1960 to date

Month	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
					Apparel wool					
January	5,040	5,217	4,191	4,375	5,154	5,391	5,120	5,361	4,548	4,762
February	5,161	5,080	4,451	4,403	5,649	5,604	5,671	5,632	4,742	4,709
March	4,757	4,729	4,547	4,529	5,909	5,903	5,565	5,565	4,442	4,442
April	5,048	4,845	5,001	4,781	5,600	5,349	5,070	4,838	4,259	4,064
May	5,354	4,819	5,696	5,095	5,914	5,271	5,310	4,724	4,794	4,265
June	5,321	4,855	5,432	4,961	5,798	5,295	5,352	4,888	4,961	4,530
July	4,674	4,869	4,782	5,007	4,651	4,891	4,215	4,442	4,012	4,228
August	5,151	4,774	5,650	5,236	5,584	5,180	5,012	4,636	4,607	4,262
September	4,571	4,603	5,149	5,185	5,348	5,402	4,539	4,589		
October	4,448	4,543	5,447	5,524	5,296	5,355	4,148	4,186		
November	4,009	4,372	5,284	5,737	5,097	5,522	4,020	4,351		
December	3,520	4,185	5,033	5,977	4,886	5,782	4,175	4,929		
					Carpet wool					
January	4,225	3,587	3,081	2,598	2,829	2,379	2,838	2,383	2,728	2,291
February	3,860	3,401	2,918	2,596	2,870	2,565	3,363	3,011	2,656	2,378
March	3,327	3,259	2,435	2,452	2,819	2,891	3,531	3,655	2,352	2,435
April	3,501	3,480	2,604	2,652	2,436	2,506	3,306	3,419	2,218	2,294
May	3,010	3,142	2,732	2,834	2,895	3,000	3,428	3,549	1,884	1,950
June	2,365	2,750	2,616	2,979	2,905	3,290	2,652	2,993	2,139	2,414
July	2,294	3,177	2,283	3,153	2,034	2,798	2,417	3,315	1,572	2,156
August	3,664	3,431	3,329	3,085	3,338	3,076	3,373	3,100	2,524	2,320
September	3,106	3,016	3,038	2,952	3,267	3,184	3,397	3,314		
October	3,094	2,913	3,509	3,276	3,271	3,031	3,194	2,949		
November	2,972	2,984	2,951	2,945	3,140	3,131	3,001	2,989		
December	2,836	2,882	3,006	3,049	2,766	2,797	2,662	2,686		

Table 12.--Total domestic consumption of wool, United States, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1959-63, by months, January 1963 to date

Year	Apparel wool consumption				Carpet wool consumption				Total domestic wool consumption			
	Mill use	Foreign trade textile products		Total	Mill use	Foreign trade textile products		Total	Mill use	Foreign trade textile products		Total
		Imports	Exports			Imports	Exports			Imports	Exports	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average												
1950-54	358,694	57,052	6,035	409,711	133,979	9,188	423	142,744	492,673	66,240	6,458	552,455
1955-59	259,130	78,598	4,512	333,216	138,810	16,358	539	154,628	397,940	94,955	5,051	487,844
1959	264,930	101,354	4,447	361,837	170,404	25,573	489	195,488	435,334	126,927	4,936	557,325
1960	246,393	103,154	4,229	345,318	164,648	28,979	466	193,161	411,041	132,132	4,695	538,478
1961	263,072	99,202	3,985	358,289	149,057	28,256	553	176,760	412,129	127,458	4,538	535,049
1962	280,247	116,091	3,794	392,544	148,853	29,546	575	177,824	429,100	145,637	4,369	570,368
1963	251,344	130,530	5,119	376,755	160,399	22,019	470	181,948	411,743	152,549	5,589	558,703
1963												
Jan.	25,602	6,479	185	31,896	14,188	1,608	31	15,765	39,790	8,087	216	47,661
Feb.	22,683	11,353	486	33,550	13,451	2,094	24	15,521	36,134	13,447	510	49,071
Mar.	22,261	12,376	370	34,267	14,125	1,746	69	15,802	36,386	14,122	439	50,069
Apr.	25,350	11,320	365	36,305	16,529	2,018	27	18,520	41,879	13,338	392	54,825
May	21,238	9,992	398	30,832	13,712	1,878	20	15,570	34,950	11,870	418	46,402
June	21,410	11,543	267	32,686	10,608	1,462	28	12,042	32,018	13,005	295	44,728
July	21,073	12,811	534	33,350	12,084	1,622	30	13,676	33,157	14,433	564	47,026
Aug.	20,048	12,623	398	32,273	13,491	1,879	30	15,340	33,539	14,502	428	47,613
Sept.	18,155	10,479	432	28,202	13,587	1,778	25	15,340	31,742	12,257	457	43,542
Oct.	20,740	11,516	721	31,535	15,972	1,922	56	17,838	36,712	13,438	777	49,373
Nov.	16,082	10,662	596	26,148	12,005	1,954	47	13,912	28,087	12,616	643	40,060
Dec.	16,702	9,372	374	25,700	10,647	2,057	83	12,621	27,349	11,429	457	38,321
1964 1/												
Jan.	22,738	8,181	494	30,425	13,642	2,493	38	16,096	36,380	10,674	532	46,522
Feb.	18,969	7,941	492	26,418	10,623	1,484	41	12,066	29,592	9,425	533	38,484
Mar.	17,770	8,906	480	26,196	9,406	2,970	17	12,359	27,176	11,876	497	38,555
Apr.	21,297	9,921	431	30,787	11,089	2,502	36	13,555	32,386	12,423	467	44,342
May	19,174	8,079	411	26,841	7,538	2,013	32	9,519	26,712	10,092	443	36,361
June	19,845	10,873	583	30,135	8,557	2,330	33	10,854	28,402	13,203	616	40,989
July	20,057	10,526	411	30,172	7,861	2,506	21	10,346	27,918	13,032	432	40,518
Aug.	18,430	10,442	641	28,231	10,095	2,358	19	12,434	28,525	12,800	660	40,665
1963												
Jan.-Aug.	179,665	88,497	3,003	265,159	108,188	14,307	259	122,236	287,853	102,804	3,262	387,395
1964 1/												
Jan.-Aug.	158,280	74,869	3,943	229,206	78,811	18,656	237	97,230	237,091	93,525	4,180	326,436

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers used in woolen spinning and worsted combing, United States, January-August 1960-64

Fiber and year	Production of top		Worsted system 1/		Woolen system				Total fibers consumed	
					For yarns, except carpet and rug		For carpet and rug yarns			
	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep										
1960	81,462	88.4	91,197	88.6	80,912	34.5	110,674	74.3	282,783	58.1
1961	82,830	90.5	93,385	90.7	75,598	35.2	93,048	69.2	262,031	58.0
1962	102,501	92.3	115,220	92.3	77,223	33.1	95,806	68.9	288,249	58.0
1963	96,990	87.7	107,753	87.5	71,912	31.8	108,188	71.0	287,853	57.4
1964 6/	84,318	86.3	92,675	86.0	65,605	31.2	78,811	53.5	237,091	50.9
Reused, reprocessed, and other wool 2/										
1960	3/	---	---	---	97,617	41.6	13,786	9.2	111,403	22.9
1961	3/	---	---	---	85,405	39.8	12,121	9.0	97,526	21.6
1962	3/	---	4,357	3.5	97,662	41.8	13,103	9.4	115,122	23.1
1963	3/	---	10,502	8.5	99,556	44.1	11,549	7.6	121,607	24.2
1964 6/	3/	---	9,435	8.8	88,641	42.1	9,595	6.5	107,671	23.1
Man-made fibers 4/										
1960	5,617	6.1	6,082	5.9	48,012	20.4	23,412	15.7	77,506	15.9
1961	4,177	4.6	4,465	4.3	45,453	21.2	28,140	20.9	78,058	17.3
1962	3,052	2.7	3,273	2.6	50,578	21.7	29,272	21.0	83,123	16.7
1963	2,479	2.2	2,700	2.2	48,927	21.7	31,817	20.9	83,444	16.6
1964 6/	3,109	3.2	3,263	3.0	51,414	24.4	58,307	39.5	112,984	24.3
Other fibers 5/										
1960	3/	---	5,704	5.5	8,172	3.5	1,234	.8	15,110	3.1
1961	3/	---	5,105	5.0	8,213	3.8	1,217	.9	14,535	3.1
1962	3/	---	1,939	1.6	7,999	3.4	961	.7	10,899	2.2
1963	3/	---	2,184	1.8	5,570	2.4	827	.5	8,581	1.8
1964 6/	3/	---	2,382	2.2	4,722	2.3	696	.5	7,800	1.7
Total fibers consumed										
1960	92,107	100.0	102,983	100.0	234,713	100.0	149,106	100.0	486,802	100.0
1961	91,512	100.0	102,955	100.0	214,669	100.0	134,526	100.0	452,150	100.0
1962	111,064	100.0	124,789	100.0	233,462	100.0	139,142	100.0	497,393	100.0
1963	110,645	100.0	123,139	100.0	225,965	100.0	152,381	100.0	501,485	100.0
1964 6/	97,744	100.0	107,755	100.0	210,382	100.0	147,409	100.0	465,546	100.0

1/ Consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed. 2/ Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair consumed in worsted combing. 3/ Not reported to avoid disclosure of individual company information. 4/ Does not include man-made fiber converted from tow without combing. 5/ Includes cotton, jute and other vegetable fibers and animal fibers other than raw wool and mohair consumed in worsted combing. 6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures, average 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1960-63 and by months, January 1962 to date 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Wearing apparel: Other manufactures 5/	Wearing apparel: Subtotal	Noils	Wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average												
1950-54	8,853	2,033	10,438	339	2,306	1,095	417	25,481	21,235	10,336	9,188	66,240
1955-59	1,588	2,881	17,390	189	3,897	3,306	1,909	31,159	32,495	14,943	16,358	94,955
1959	4,162	5,229	22,670	292	5,782	6,081	1,814	46,030	37,748	17,576	25,573	126,927
1960	4,602	5,250	29,600	234	7,738	6,003	1,943	55,370	36,592	11,190	28,979	132,132
1961	3,405	5,496	19,207	296	8,478	5,239	3,364	45,485	41,218	12,499	28,256	127,458
1962	5,717	9,162	22,108	337	12,629	10,161	5,297	65,411	36,569	14,111	29,546	145,637
1963	6,457	9,992	22,266	420	17,966	10,073	5,364	72,538	41,729	16,263	22,019	152,549
1962 7/												
Jan.	635	651	983	23	408	293	351	3,344	3,120	1,251	2,793	10,508
Feb.	303	591	1,062	10	296	214	533	3,009	2,233	1,097	2,400	8,739
Mar.	802	790	1,899	11	394	142	734	4,772	3,713	1,605	2,933	13,023
Apr.	670	760	2,077	20	421	137	483	4,568	3,114	1,411	3,303	12,396
May	763	805	2,236	22	788	282	1,163	6,059	3,171	1,403	2,954	13,587
June	595	889	2,555	26	1,288	607	457	6,417	3,131	1,200	3,013	13,761
July	282	926	2,537	47	1,698	1,417	376	7,283	2,891	1,054	1,707	12,935
Aug.	243	715	2,400	32	1,662	1,978	305	7,335	3,156	1,188	2,006	13,685
Sept.	421	689	1,989	62	1,679	2,374	287	7,501	3,104	896	2,352	13,853
Oct.	381	760	1,763	36	1,588	1,423	283	6,234	3,341	837	1,385	11,797
Nov.	282	759	1,462	26	1,424	883	191	5,027	3,098	1,249	2,910	12,284
Dec.	339	828	1,147	21	984	410	135	3,864	2,498	919	1,790	9,071
1963 7/												
Jan.	280	672	1,192	7	500	267	113	3,031	2,560	888	1,608	8,087
Feb.	1,556	878	1,529	18	546	213	1,155	5,895	3,843	1,615	2,094	13,447
Mar.	888	990	2,356	10	693	160	1,655	6,752	3,973	1,651	1,746	14,122
Apr.	709	788	2,706	19	868	190	711	5,991	3,498	1,831	2,018	13,338
May	664	719	2,018	28	1,215	270	393	5,307	3,144	1,541	1,878	11,870
June	560	953	2,313	30	1,673	680	242	6,451	3,543	1,549	1,462	13,005
July	312	983	2,261	46	2,537	1,200	278	7,617	3,711	1,483	1,622	14,433
Aug.	305	755	2,264	57	2,219	2,239	297	8,136	3,182	1,305	1,879	14,502
Sept.	237	605	1,488	51	1,765	1,915	161	6,222	3,342	915	1,778	12,257
Oct.	305	951	1,604	60	2,368	1,375	162	6,825	3,477	1,214	1,922	13,438
Nov.	251	825	1,384	48	2,152	1,034	110	5,804	3,769	1,089	1,954	12,616
Dec.	389	874	1,151	49	1,424	532	85	4,504	3,686	1,182	2,057	11,429
1964 8/												
Jan.	196	641	1,325	23	841	284	63	3,373	3,709	1,099	2,493	10,674
Feb.	449	553	1,108	45	668	271	65	3,159	3,446	1,336	1,484	9,425
Mar.	341	652	2,010	39	681	155	108	3,986	3,711	1,209	2,970	11,876
Apr.	165	669	2,367	34	856	234	83	4,408	3,820	1,693	2,502	12,423
May	202	614	1,888	33	1,290	131	107	4,265	2,656	1,158	2,013	10,092
June	95	742	1,946	36	2,186	622	192	5,819	3,804	1,250	2,330	13,203
July	324	814	1,719	46	2,563	1,049	143	6,658	2,861	1,007	2,506	13,032
Aug.	120	669	1,458	51	2,467	1,474	69	6,308	3,242	892	2,358	12,800
Jan.-Aug.												
1959	2,965	3,439	19,083	165	2,979	2,491	1,169	32,291	26,097	12,882	15,173	86,443
1960	3,829	3,993	23,750	114	4,542	3,135	955	40,318	25,087	8,986	19,927	94,318
1961	2,523	3,834	13,497	177	4,811	2,790	2,172	29,804	29,056	8,686	18,555	86,101
1962	4,293	6,127	15,749	191	6,955	5,070	4,402	42,787	24,529	10,209	21,109	98,634
1963	5,274	6,738	16,639	215	10,251	5,219	4,844	49,180	27,454	11,863	14,307	102,804
1964 8/	1,892	5,354	13,821	307	11,552	4,220	830	37,976	27,249	9,644	18,656	93,525

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. 3/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. 4/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. 5/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. 6/ Not including rags. 7/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. 8/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures, average 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1959-63 and by months, January 1962 to date 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit	Other manufactures 2/	Felts	Subtotal	Noils and wastes 3/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average												
1950-54	68	287	1,538	635	342	588	366	407	4,231	1,828	423	6,482
1955-59	136	217	669	387	240	414	442	253	2,758	1,754	539	5,051
1959	231	270	598	1,013	116	303	375	220	3,126	1,321	489	4,936
1960	297	281	950	114	160	345	360	252	2,759	1,470	466	4,695
1961	278	232	563	88	162	323	489	193	2,328	1,657	553	4,538
1962	291	221	654	173	126	273	442	170	2,350	1,444	575	4,369
1963	873	229	701	89	145	266	580	198	3,081	2,038	470	5,589
1962 4/												
January	24	39	40	2	7	12	24	15	163	64	43	270
February	16	24	56	3	3	24	9	23	158	112	82	352
March	23	16	74	2	5	21	21	20	182	167	42	391
April	25	10	58	3	9	13	28	11	157	242	84	483
May	28	5	47	9	3	8	74	12	186	81	63	330
June	19	14	51	2	13	20	119	17	255	222	24	501
July	11	9	63	3	8	18	19	10	141	93	51	285
August	27	25	59	11	19	29	28	10	208	94	51	353
September	23	18	51	6	17	33	17	16	181	133	39	353
October	42	15	48	73	18	41	51	14	302	49	16	367
November	11	22	49	18	14	33	29	13	189	88	29	306
December	43	23	57	40	10	21	23	12	229	100	50	379
1963 4/												
January	34	6	42	9	9	8	10	13	131	54	31	216
February	39	31	67	1	3	18	69	13	241	245	24	510
March	49	9	62	6	6	26	57	13	228	142	69	439
April	48	30	51	7	12	20	25	26	219	146	27	392
May	43	11	44	2	7	20	18	35	180	218	20	418
June	40	15	62	6	9	16	18	12	178	89	28	295
July	75	10	63	3	17	14	75	11	268	266	30	564
August	57	11	55	26	16	25	61	17	268	130	30	428
September	81	16	57	14	21	28	25	20	262	170	25	457
October	130	44	57	10	17	42	80	26	406	315	56	777
November	198	20	49	5	17	32	123	8	452	144	47	643
December	77	25	88	1	11	18	17	17	254	120	83	457
1964 5/												
January	86	20	51	13	11	24	19	19	243	251	38	532
February	21	23	57	5	8	38	79	29	260	232	41	533
March	49	21	53	11	18	33	36	15	236	244	17	497
April	18	17	59	2	15	16	67	20	214	217	36	467
May	12	24	41	9	4	23	16	13	142	269	32	443
June	23	13	47	6	18	49	116	22	294	289	33	616
July	13	20	66	5	19	29	43	21	216	195	21	432
August	10	7	77	43	22	28	60	44	291	350	19	660
January-August:												
1959	121	160	377	74	49	150	226	122	1,279	892	289	2,460
1960	169	200	386	81	74	174	223	184	1,491	847	320	2,658
1961	178	126	371	57	89	163	324	130	1,438	1,034	369	2,841
1962	173	142	448	35	67	145	322	118	1,450	1,075	440	2,965
1963	385	123	446	60	79	147	333	140	1,713	1,290	259	3,262
1964	232	145	451	94	115	240	436	183	1,896	2,047	237	4,180

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool like specialty hair.
2/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n. e. c.
3/ Not including rags.
4/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report.
5/ Preliminary

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Production of woolen and worsted woven goods, United States, annual 1962-63, by quarters, January-March 1963 to date 1/

Fabric	1962	1963	1963				1964	
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards
Woven fabric (except felt)	309,861	284,405	77,603	78,274	66,531	61,997	68,640	71,463
Apparel	301,238	273,939	74,400	75,525	64,712	59,302	66,654	69,822
Government orders	8,563	3,779	1,848	1,058	518	355	526	432
Other than Government orders	292,675	270,160	72,552	74,467	64,194	58,947	66,128	69,390
Men's and boys'	2/110,985	2/97,175	2/31,133	2/27,535	2/18,728	2/19,779	2/23,558	2/22,852
Woolen	44,207	33,849	10,805	9,668	6,037	7,339	9,148	8,412
Worsted	61,150	57,768	18,695	16,277	11,299	11,497	12,991	12,937
Women's and children's	2/181,690	2/172,985	2/41,419	2/46,932	2/45,466	2/39,168	2/42,570	2/46,538
Woolen	145,088	137,858	33,434	35,968	35,694	32,762	34,455	36,521
Worsted	16,048	12,875	2,564	3,471	3,911	2,929	3,522	3,682
Nonapparel	8,623	10,466	3,203	2,749	1,819	2,695	1,986	1,641
Blanketing	5,928	7,571	2,431	1,956	1,172	2,012	1,164	1,114
Government orders	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Other than Government orders	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Transportation upholstery	587	139	38	44	41	16	3/	3/
Other non-apparel	2,108	2,756	734	749	606	667	3/	3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Woven felt	9,232	8,562	2,193	2,269	2,008	2,092	2,207	2,180

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool, or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch widths or equivalent 54 inch width.

2/ Includes fabrics 20 oz. and over for which breakdown not available.

3/ Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Price per pound of British Dominion wool, (Bradford grade), by months, January 1961 to date

Year and month	Combing							
	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1961								
January	100.6	95.9	88.9	86.5	86.5	78.3	74.8	73.7
February	103.8	100.3	93.3	91.0	86.3	80.5	77.0	74.7
March	104.9	101.4	94.4	90.9	85.1	80.4	74.6	72.3
April	114.3	108.4	100.3	96.8	89.8	82.8	78.1	74.6
May	117.6	111.8	103.6	100.1	93.1	86.1	78.0	75.7
June	117.4	110.4	102.3	98.8	91.8	82.5	75.6	73.2
July	115.0	108.0	97.6	95.2	85.9	76.7	72.0	70.8
August	116.8	109.8	100.4	98.1	91.1	84.1	78.2	74.7
September	113.7	106.6	98.4	96.1	87.9	79.7	76.2	73.8
October	109.1	100.9	93.8	91.5	86.8	80.9	76.2	73.9
November	109.1	102.0	95.0	91.5	88.0	79.8	76.2	73.9
December	108.9	100.7	93.7	89.0	86.6	78.4	74.9	72.6
1962								
January	108.9	100.7	93.7	89.0	85.5	77.3	73.8	71.4
February	114.9	107.9	98.5	93.8	88.0	77.4	73.9	71.5
March	118.5	112.6	100.9	95.0	89.2	77.4	73.9	71.6
April	120.8	114.9	102.0	96.1	90.3	78.6	73.9	71.5
May	120.7	113.7	100.8	94.9	90.2	77.3	72.6	70.3
June	121.7	113.5	100.6	94.8	90.1	77.2	72.5	71.4
July	120.4	112.3	100.6	94.7	85.4	73.7	70.2	66.7
August	114.5	105.1	94.6	90.0	86.5	74.8	72.4	71.3
September	114.4	105.0	94.5	89.9	85.2	73.5	71.2	67.7
October	116.7	107.3	96.9	91.0	85.2	75.9	71.2	70.0
November	117.9	108.6	98.1	92.2	87.6	78.2	74.7	72.4
December	120.3	111.0	100.5	94.6	89.9	79.4	75.9	73.6
1963								
January	127.4	120.4	109.9	104.0	98.2	86.5	80.6	78.3
February	126.2	119.1	108.6	104.0	95.8	82.9	77.1	74.8
March	130.7	122.5	110.9	106.2	98.0	85.2	78.2	75.9
April	133.0	123.7	113.2	107.4	99.2	87.5	80.5	78.2
May	133.0	123.7	114.3	108.5	100.3	89.8	81.7	79.3
June	136.5	127.2	119.0	113.2	100.3	91.0	82.8	80.5
July	135.4	126.0	119.0	113.2	100.4	91.0	82.9	80.5
August	128.3	120.1	114.3	109.7	102.7	93.3	87.5	85.2
September	127.1	118.9	113.1	108.4	101.4	93.3	87.4	85.1
October	132.9	123.6	116.6	111.9	108.4	99.1	94.4	93.3
November	141.1	134.1	127.1	123.6	116.6	108.4	104.9	103.8
December	138.7	131.7	125.8	122.3	115.4	106.0	100.2	97.9
1964								
January	141.1	134.1	128.3	123.6	117.8	107.3	102.6	100.3
February	145.7	138.7	132.9	128.2	120.0	109.5	103.7	100.2
March	144.6	137.6	131.7	127.0	118.9	108.4	101.4	99.1
April	135.3	129.5	123.6	120.1	114.3	105.0	100.3	98.0
May	127.1	119.0	114.3	112.0	107.3	96.8	94.5	92.1
June	129.2	121.1	116.4	114.1	105.9	95.5	93.1	90.8
July	125.5	117.4	113.9	111.6	105.8	95.3	93.0	90.7
August	124.2	117.3	112.6	110.3	106.8	97.5	94.0	92.9
September	122.9	116.0	112.5	110.2	100.9	91.6	88.1	88.1

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Table 18.--Estimated world production of raw wool, 1960-61 to 1964-65

Country and type	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	1,625	1,699	1,673	1,782	1,813
New Zealand	588	587	620	616	625
United Kingdom	121	131	131	127	133
Argentina	431	413	408	410	415
South Africa	317	337	322	328	320
United States	323	320	300	287	270
Uruguay	181	185	190	192	198
Other	897	897	900	892	895
Total Free World	4,483	4,569	4,544	4,634	4,669
Soviet Bloc	1,120	1,144	1,147	1,161	1,170
World total	5,603	5,713	5,691	5,795	5,839
Of which:					
Merino type	2,250	2,310	2,289	2,371	2,384
Crossbred	2,105	2,149	2,166	2,187	2,208
Total apparel	4,355	4,459	8,914	4,558	4,592
Other	1,248	1,254	1,236	1,237	1,247
Clean equivalent					
Merino type	1,233	1,260	1,253	1,298	1,305
Crossbred	1,374	1,392	1,416	1,430	1,444
Total apparel	2,607	2,652	2,669	2,728	2,749
Other	624	627	618	618	623
Total	3,231	3,279	3,287	3,346	3,372

1/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 19.--Estimated consumption of wool in selected wool manufacturing countries, clean content, annual 1961-63, by quarters, January-March 1963 to date

Country	Year			1963				1964		Percentage change	
	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964 to Apr.-June 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
United States 1/	412	429	412	112.3	108.8	98.4	92.2	93.2	87.5	-6.1	-19.6
United Kingdom	472	448	458	121.6	118.7	102.8	114.9	117.9	110.2	-6.5	-7.2
France	301	291	295	78.4	79.1	62.3	75.1	76.3	74.1	-2.9	-6.3
Japan	350	320	325	74.4	81.6	83.8	84.8	78.9	76.9	-2.5	-5.8
Italy	187	205	196	51.4	47.9	48.6	48.5	---	---	---	---
Belgium	82	100	95	25.9	24.9	19.5	24.8	24.8	24.3	-2.0	-2.4
Australia	65	73	81	18.5	20.3	20.5	21.4	19.0	18.3	-3.7	-9.9
Netherlands	21	22	23	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	-1.8	-8.3
Sweden	11	10	10	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	-17.3	---
Total (9 countries)	1,901	1,898	1,895	490.3	489.7	443.8	469.8	---	---	---	---
Total excluding Italy	1,714	1,693	1,699	438.9	441.8	395.2	421.3	418.6	399.2	-4.6	-9.7

1/ Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Production of wool and hair tops, by specified countries, annual 1961-63, by quarters, January-March 1963 to date

Country	Year			1963				1964		Percentage change	
	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964 to Apr.-June 1963
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom	320.1	294.8	304.0	80.9	79.5	68.8	74.7	77.9	70.4	- 9.6	-11.5
France	219.2	212.0	217.0	57.1	57.9	46.9	55.2	57.8	55.9	- 3.3	- 3.5
Japan	282.2	261.5	272.1	60.2	69.0	69.8	73.2	69.1	69.7	+ .9	+ 1.0
Italy	125.7	130.8	121.7	31.4	29.0	30.6	30.8	33.2	---	---	---
United States	140.5	163.6	152.2	42.0	40.9	36.2	33.0	35.6	35.0	- 1.7	-14.4
West Germany	77.3	80.1	91.3	22.1	23.3	21.9	24.0	23.7	---	---	---
Belgium	57.8	62.8	64.0	17.0	16.9	14.2	15.8	16.1	15.1	- 6.2	-10.7
Australia	44.4	50.9	54.9	12.6	14.1	14.1	14.2	12.8	12.4	- 3.1	-12.1
Uruguay	25.5	23.1	26.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	5.5	8.8	10.2	+15.9	+39.7
Netherlands	4.0	3.5	3.4	.8	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.7	---	-30.0
Total	1,297	1,283.1	1,307.1	330.6	338.9	310.7	327.1	335.7	1/269.4	---	---

1/ Total excluding Italy and West Germany.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 21.--Production of wool woven fabrics, by specified countries, annual 1961-63, by quarters, January-March 1963 to date

Country	Year			1963				1964		Percentage change	
	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964 to Apr.-June 1963
	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Percent	Percent
United States	482.7	521.4	465.8	126.5	126.6	109.3	103.4	110.4	113.3	+2.9	-10.5
United Kingdom	385.5	360.8	360.5	89.3	84.9	89.3	97.1	89.3	89.4	+ .1	+ 5.3
Japan	404.8	402.8	429.7	101.2	103.0	112.2	113.4	101.2	101.7	+ .5	- 1.3
Italy	239.6	257.7	252.7	68.3	65.4	60.7	58.8	58.9	---	---	---
France	202.0	216.4	236.4	58.8	62.6	51.8	63.2	64.2	65.0	+1.2	+ 3.8
West Germany	199.4	195.1	177.4	43.5	39.8	45.6	48.5	44.5	46.4	+4.3	+16.6
Netherlands	71.8	70.0	74.2	18.6	18.9	18.0	18.6	19.9	19.3	-3.0	+ 2.1
Australia	32.2	36.9	36.0	9.3	9.1	8.4	9.2	8.5	8.7	+2.4	- 4.4
Total	2,018.0	2,061.1	2,032.7	515.5	510.3	495.3	512.2	496.6	1/443.8	---	---
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	37.5	38.0	42.0	10.0	10.7	9.9	11.4	11.2	11.5	+2.7	+ 7.5

1/ Total excludes Italy.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 22.--Production of woolen and worsted yarn, by specified countries, annual 1961-63, by quarters, January-March 1963 to date

Country	Year			1963				1964		Percentage change	
	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964 to Apr.-June 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
						Worsted					
United Kingdom	245.0	227.3	239.0	61.6	59.4	54.6	63.4	62.7	61.8	-1.4	+4.0
Italy	132.1	143.0	137.7	34.3	35.8	31.3	36.1	38.7	---	---	---
France	203.3	204.1	221.6	56.6	59.9	46.3	58.8	60.3	56.3	-6.6	-6.0
West Germany	117.7	124.4	133.4	33.1	32.2	32.7	35.3	35.7	34.8	-2.5	+8.1
Japan	237.6	232.4	234.2	55.3	58.9	59.6	60.4	57.2	58.6	+2.4	-.5
Belgium	78.6	86.1	94.6	23.8	23.8	21.7	25.3	22.7	22.0	-3.1	-7.6
Netherlands	23.6	23.3	27.3	6.8	6.7	6.3	7.4	6.5	6.3	-3.1	-6.0
Australia	20.4	25.5	23.9	5.8	6.3	5.2	6.2	5.7	6.3	+10.5	---
Sweden	6.9	7.2	7.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	-10.5	---
Total	1,065.2	1,073.3	1,118.9	279.2	284.7	259.8	295.0	291.4	1/247.8	---	---
						Woolen					
United Kingdom	281.0	290.0	313.0	80.0	79.1	70.9	83.0	84.0	83.0	-1.2	+4.9
Italy	298.2	305.4	319.6	78.6	78.8	79.7	82.4	79.7	---	---	---
France	120.8	116.6	127.6	32.0	34.9	26.8	33.9	34.8	35.8	+2.9	+2.6
West Germany	133.0	127.1	120.7	31.6	30.6	29.5	29.0	29.4	31.0	+5.4	+1.3
Japan	95.9	108.7	118.0	25.3	29.9	31.3	31.6	28.2	30.9	+9.6	+3.3
Belgium	40.7	44.1	47.5	11.5	11.6	11.2	13.2	13.4	13.2	-1.5	+13.8
Netherlands	41.0	41.5	44.7	11.3	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.8	11.8	---	---
Australia	21.4	26.8	27.2	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.2	6.6	7.6	+15.2	+11.8
Sweden	21.5	21.1	22.2	6.3	5.8	4.5	5.9	5.6	5.4	-3.6	-6.9
Total	1,053.5	1,081.3	1,140.5	282.9	289.0	271.8	297.1	293.5	1/218.7	---	---

1/ Total excluding United States and Italy.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 23.--World trade in tops, by specified countries, annual 1961-63, by quarters, January-March 1963 to date

Country	Year			1963				1964		Percentage Change	
	1961	1962	1963	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Apr.-June 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964 to Apr.-June 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
Exports											
United Kingdom	92.1	78.2	95.9	26.3	28.2	21.4	20.0	21.2	23.3	+ 9.9	-17.4
France	54.1	53.4	53.6	14.2	13.3	11.7	14.5	14.1	12.3	-12.8	- 7.5
Uruguay	25.5	23.6	26.5	6.5	7.3	7.3	5.5	8.8	10.2	+15.9	+39.7
Australia	19.7	19.6	27.2	6.1	6.7	7.8	6.6	5.8	6.0	+ 3.4	-10.5
Belgium	19.2	21.4	22.1	6.0	5.6	4.3	6.2	5.3	5.0	- 5.7	-10.7
Republic of South Africa	8.5	9.1	9.9	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	+ 9.1	-11.1
Japan	8.2	16.8	11.5	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	3.6	-18.2	+80.0
West Germany	3.8	3.7	4.0	.7	1.0	.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	-15.4	+10.0
Argentina	2.2	4.9	9.9	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	+ 8.3	+69.6
Switzerland	.9	1.0	1.0	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	---	-33.3
Total	234.2	231.7	261.6	67.5	69.4	61.3	63.6	66.9	68.0	+ 1.6	- 2.0
Imports											
Belgium	29.8	33.6	35.7	9.7	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.4	9.5	+ 1.1	+10.5
Netherlands	18.0	19.2	21.1	6.3	5.9	4.6	4.3	5.7	5.6	- 1.8	- 5.1
India	12.5	10.7	19.2	4.3	5.7	5.7	3.4	1.4	.9	-35.7	-84.2
West Germany	7.9	11.1	16.1	3.0	3.6	3.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	- 9.4	+33.3
Canada	12.4	14.1	18.0	3.7	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.2	4.6	+43.7	- 6.1
Switzerland	12.0	11.2	13.5	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.4	4.2	+23.5	+40.0
Italy	12.9	16.4	23.9	5.5	5.2	6.3	6.9	8.1	8.1	---	+55.8
Greece	8.2	8.7	10.0	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	---	-25.0
Japan	14.6	7.8	10.8	2.7	3.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.4	+41.2	-36.9
Sweden	5.4	5.5	6.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	+50.0	+40.0
France	5.0	5.4	5.5	1.8	1.4	.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	-14.3	-14.3
United States	3.4	5.7	6.4	2.7	1.9	.8	.9	1.0	.6	-40.0	-68.4
Denmark	4.2	3.8	4.0	1.1	1.2	.8	.9	1.0	.9	-10.0	-25.0
Norway	2.9	3.2	3.8	.9	.9	.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	+20.0	+33.3
United Kingdom	2.3	2.7	3.6	.7	.8	1.2	.9	.6	.6	---	-25.0
Irish Republic	2.5	2.4	2.5	.7	.6	.5	.7	.9	.6	-33.3	---
Total	154.0	161.5	200.2	51.1	51.4	47.9	49.4	47.3	49.0	+ 3.6	- 4.7

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 24.--World trade in woolen and worsted yarn, by specified countries, annual 1961-63, by quarters, October-December, 1962 to date

Country	Year			1962	1963				1964	Percentage Change	
	1961	1962	1963	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar. 1964 to Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
Exports											
France	69.6	71.9	61.8	18.8	16.5	16.5	13.4	15.5	12.4	-20.0	-24.8
Belgium	40.8	48.6	52.6	13.2	12.2	13.5	13.1	13.8	12.9	- 6.5	+ 5.7
United Kingdom	29.1	29.5	33.7	8.1	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	8.6	- 3.4	+ 2.4
Italy	20.6	17.1	20.9	4.6	4.2	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.1	-10.5	+21.4
Japan	7.7	14.7	16.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.9	5.3	4.4	-17.0	+22.2
Netherlands	11.7	14.0	15.7	4.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.4	-24.5	- 8.1
West Germany	5.9	6.7	7.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	-15.0	+21.4
Austria	4.3	4.7	4.9	1.7	.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	.9	-35.7	+12.5
Switzerland	4.3	4.5	5.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	-15.4	- 8.3
Total	194.0	211.7	218.5	57.7	52.0	55.7	52.5	58.4	50.8	-13.0	- 2.3
Imports											
West Germany	72.7	80.5	77.4	22.5	19.6	20.2	18.5	19.2	16.1	-16.2	-17.9
Netherlands	25.0	25.8	29.7	7.2	7.0	7.7	7.0	8.0	7.3	- 8.8	+ 4.3
Belgium	10.3	13.7	14.9	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.5	-14.6	- 7.9
Sweden	6.4	8.3	10.3	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	-12.0	-26.7
Switzerland	4.8	4.2	5.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	-14.3	+ 9.1
Denmark	6.8	8.2	9.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	-14.8	---
United Kingdom	8.6	6.9	5.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	---	-18.8
Austria	6.2	6.6	7.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	-10.5	---
United States	5.3	8.8	9.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.8	-30.8	-28.0
Norway	2.4	2.3	3.1	.8	.7	.7	.7	1.0	.9	-10.0	+28.6
Canada	2.6	3.9	4.8	.9	.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	+20.0	+100.0
Irish Republic	2.9	3.9	4.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	---	+30.0
Total	154.0	173.1	182.3	48.6	45.2	46.4	43.6	47.5	41.4	-12.9	- 8.4

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 25.--Exports of woolen and worsted fabric from chief exporting countries, annual 1961-63, by quarters, October-December, 1962 to date

Country	Year			1962	1963				1964	Percentage Change	
	1961	1962	1963	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar. 1964 to Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964 to Jan.-Mar. 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
Italy	100.5	110.5	106.2	23.5	19.0	28.4	36.3	22.5	17.7	-21.3	- 6.9
United Kingdom	49.0	47.4	47.6	11.2	11.0	11.7	13.0	11.9	11.0	- 7.6	---
Belgium	27.5	30.7	28.5	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.1	-10.1	+ 1.4
Japan	12.0	15.5	17.7	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.9	3.9	-20.4	- 9.3
Netherlands	12.7	12.4	12.3	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	---	- 6.9
France	13.4	14.6	14.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.7	3.6	2.6	-27.8	-16.1
West Germany	5.8	6.8	7.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	-22.2	---
Switzerland	2.6	2.8	3.0	.7	.7	.7	.9	.7	.7	---	---
Austria	2.1	2.5	2.6	.8	.5	.6	.7	.7	.3	-57.2	-40.0
Total	225.6	243.2	239.9	56.6	49.9	60.5	72.9	56.7	47.4	-16.4	- 5.0

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY
Part I - Prices

Item	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wool								
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	44.3	53.7	36.4	43.3	42.0	42.9	47.7	4/48.5
Boston, clean basis 1/								
Domestic								
Graded territory								
Fine good French combing and staple	137.1	161.3	118.5	121.6	116.5	118.4	124.7	132.6
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	126.2	151.9	110.5	116.8	111.9	111.6	118.1	125.2
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	115.2	131.0	99.9	107.6	109.6	107.0	111.6	119.7
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	108.3	123.4	95.9	102.7	106.8	103.8	108.5	116.8
Low 1/4 blood	101.4	112.9	88.8	96.9	101.0	99.5	100.8	110.3
Common and braid	96.7	100.7	83.8	92.1	95.3	88.8	87.5	95.3
Graded fleece								
Delaine	139.7	166.0	121.8	122.9	117.5	120.6	125.9	135.5
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	120.7	141.4	105.0	111.6	108.5	108.2	114.8	121.2
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	107.6	121.9	90.2	102.1	107.0	103.2	109.0	117.5
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	103.3	117.2	86.7	98.1	104.4	99.9	106.3	115.4
Low 1/4 blood	95.9	110.3	81.8	91.9	97.8	96.0	100.2	106.7
Common and braid	90.6	94.7	79.6	87.0	90.4	83.3	82.5	91.1
Original bag Texas								
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	143.7	170.6	123.3	125.8	118.6	122.8	130.7	137.2
Fine 8 months (1" and over)	124.2	148.9	109.6	106.9	106.4	109.4	111.7	117.2
Fine fall (3/4" and over)	117.0	135.6	96.8	100.9	98.6	97.1	100.1	103.6
Imported, excluding duty								
Australian								
64's, 70's warp and 1/2 warp	143.6	160.8	122.8	112.9	121.6	116.0	120.5	132.1
64's, 70's good topmaking	138.6	155.8	117.8	107.9	116.6	111.0	115.5	128.5
64's, combing	133.1	149.4	112.8	102.9	111.6	106.0	110.5	123.7
58's, 60's combing	127.9	140.8	104.0	97.9	106.6	101.0	105.5	118.7
Montevideo super								
0's (58's, 60's)	107.8	141.4	106.0	101.2	94.8	87.8	97.3	110.4
1's (56's)	103.4	134.6	99.9	98.5	93.8	86.0	94.2	104.8
2's (50's)	99.4	130.3	97.2	94.2	89.2	84.0	92.1	101.8
3's (46's, 48's)	92.0	97.1	89.5	84.6	85.4	77.5	81.0	95.5
4's (44's)	89.9	94.6	88.4	82.7	85.4	77.5	81.0	95.1
5's (40's)	89.9	94.6	88.4	82.6	85.4	77.5	81.0	95.1
Buenos Aires								
5's (40's)	83.0	90.9	68.2	75.5	81.0	77.5	70.7	83.1
5/6's (40/36's)	82.5	89.7	66.3	74.4	80.3	76.5	66.1	81.5
Man-made staple fiber								
Viscose, 1-1/2 denier 2/	32.0	30.3	31.0	32.3	29.9	27.2	27.0	27.2
Acetate, 5 denier 2/	32.0	32.9	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	37.3
Nylon, 3 denier 3/	125.2	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	125.0	124.0	124.0
Dacron, 3, denier 3/	135.5	141.0	140.6	136.0	136.0	127.0	114.8	114.0
Orlon, 3, denier 3/	125.2	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.2	126.0	116.0	106.0
Acrilan, 3 and 5 denier 3/	112.0	113.0	116.0	118.0	118.0	5/120.7	116.7	110.0
Dynel, 3, and 6, denier 3/	105.0	106.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	104.2	75.0	75.0

1/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.
2/ From Textile Organon.
3/ From Modern Textile Magazine.
4/ 9-month average--April 1-December 31.
5/ Beginning November 1961, 3 denier.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY
Part II - Supplies

Item	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Production									
As reported:									
Shorn wool	242.2	239.1	243.7	259.9	265.5	261.2	249.1	238.2	224.3
Pulled wool	40.5	33.6	30.4	34.5	33.6	34.5	29.9	28.8	---
Total	282.7	272.7	274.1	294.4	299.1	295.6	278.8	266.8	---
Approximate clean equivalent 2/									
Shorn wool	106.5	105.2	107.2	114.3	119.5	117.5	112.1	107.2	100.9
Pulled wool	30.4	25.2	22.8	25.9	25.2	25.9	22.4	21.6	---
Total	136.9	130.4	130.0	140.2	144.7	143.4	134.5	128.8	---
Stocks, January 1, scoured basis 3/									
Including foreign wool held in bond									
Apparel wool									
Domestic									
56's and finer	---	---	60.1	45.4	46.5	47.3	39.8	29.8	33.9
46's up to 56's	---	---	17.7	15.7	14.2	---	---	---	---
Coarser than 46's	---	---	1.0	.8	.8	---	---	---	---
48's and up to 56's	---	---	---	---	---)	13.9	12.9	12.2	10.9
46's and coarser	---	---	---	---	---)		2.0	1.2	1.3
Total domestic 4/	---	---	79.0	61.9	61.9	61.4	57.7	43.3	46.3
Foreign									
56's and finer	---	---	24.2	20.7	29.1	22.7	25.5	25.6	18.6
46's up to 56's	---	---	6.6	4.6	4.7	---	---	---	---
Coarser than 46's	---	---	5.2	4.8	5.0	---	---	---	---
48's and up to 56's	---	---	---	---	---)	7.2	2.9	4.5	2.9
46's and coarser	---	---	---	---	---)		4.3	4.3	4.7
Total foreign 4/	---	---	36.1	30.1	38.8	29.9	32.6	34.4	26.4
Total apparel	---	---	115.1	91.9	100.7	91.3	87.4	77.7	72.7
Carpet wool	34.4	33.2	33.8	33.6	50.7	40.7	44.5	40.6	41.1
Total apparel and carpet	---	---	148.9	125.5	151.4	132.0	131.9	118.3	113.8
Excluding foreign wool held in bond									
Apparel wool	---	---	99.3	81.0	86.9	81.3	77.5	66.5	64.1
Carpet wool	---	---	28.4	28.0	37.5	30.5	36.8	36.7	37.9
Total apparel and carpet	---	---	127.7	109.0	124.4	111.8	114.3	103.2	102.0
Imports for consumption									
Clean content									
Dutiable wool									
56's and finer	68.2	48.7	44.7	71.0	55.9	72.0	95.3	79.2	---
46's to 56's	15.3	9.4	8.4	9.4	6.7	7.2	12.2	13.9	---
44's - 46's			.4	2.4	1.3	.9	1.7	.8	---
40's - 44's	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.7	4.4	4.2	---
Not finer than 40's	12.6	10.8	7.8	11.7	7.0	5.4	9.7	9.9	---
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	2.9	5.2	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.1	---
Total dutiable 5/	103.8	78.2	67.1	100.5	74.3	90.3	125.8	109.2	---
Duty-free wool									
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	64.3	56.5	42.2	68.0	51.5	46.3	34.5	41.3	---
Not finer than 40's	78.8	64.5	79.1	111.0	85.2	86.6	60.0	63.8	---
40's - 44's	---	---	1.2	10.1	13.9	16.5	23.6	26.8	---
44's - 46's	---	---	.1	2.5	3.3	8.0	25.3	36.0	---
Total duty-free	143.1	121.0	122.6	191.6	153.9	157.3	143.5	168.0	---
Total free and dutiable	246.9	199.2	189.7	292.2	228.2	247.7	269.2	277.2	---
Actual weight									
Dutiable wool	151.8	111.8	97.1	146.2	106.9	130.1	181.3	155.1	---
Duty-free wool	193.2	162.0	160.9	249.0	202.4	205.9	181.0	213.4	---
Total free and dutiable	345.0	273.8	258.0	395.2	309.4	336.0	362.3	368.5	---
Exports of domestic wool, clean content 6/									
Apparel wool	.2	2.2	5.0	7/	.1	.2	.1	.2	---
Carpet wool	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	7/	7/	---
Total apparel and carpet	.3	2.4	5.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Production as reported converted on basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool for 1956 through 1959 and 45 percent yield beginning with 1960 and 75 percent yield for pulled wool. 3/ Includes wool held on consignment and wool in process of manufacture up to the carding operation, but excludes wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Department of Defense and wool held by or for the account of growers (except that held on consignment for growers). 4/ Includes a small quantity of wool for which grade is not stated. 5/ Includes a small quantity of carbonized wool for which grade is not reported. 6/ Includes exports of foreign wool scoured or otherwise advanced in condition in the United States. 7/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Stocks and import data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Production data from Crop Reporting Board. SRS.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY
Part III - Mill Activity

Item	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
Mill consumption 2/									
Annual aggregates									
Apparel wool (domestic and duty-paid foreign)	Million pounds								
60's and finer									
Worsted system	do.	107.8	78.6	70.3	88.1	73.3	92.9	102.8	80.3
Woolen system	do.	52.3	42.3	35.2	46.1	46.5	51.7	51.3	45.0
Total 60's and finer	do.	160.1	120.9	105.5	134.2	119.8	144.6	154.1	125.3
50's up to 60's									
Worsted system	do.	36.1	33.1	34.2	47.8	53.0	51.3	61.1	60.8
Woolen system	do.	71.1	63.6	52.5	59.4	53.5	49.2	49.1	48.6
Total 50's up to 60's	do.	107.2	96.7	86.7	107.2	106.5	100.5	110.2	109.4
48's and coarser									
Worsted system	do.	8.6	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	8.5
Woolen system	do.	20.8	17.1	13.5	17.0	13.6	11.8	9.5	8.2
Total 48's and coarser	do.	29.4	23.3	19.8	23.5	20.1	18.1	15.9	16.7
Total apparel wool	do.	296.7	240.9	212.0	264.9	246.4	263.1	280.2	251.3
Carpet wool (duty-free foreign)	do.	144.1	127.9	119.1	170.4	164.6	149.1	148.9	160.4
Total apparel and carpet	do.	440.8	368.8	331.1	435.3	411.0	412.1	429.1	411.7
Average weekly rates									
Apparel wool	1,000 pounds	5,705	4,631	4,000	5,095	4,738	5,059	5,389	4,833
Carpet wool	do.	2,771	2,460	2,247	3,277	3,167	2,867	2,863	3,085
Total apparel and carpet	do.	8,476	7,091	6,247	8,372	7,905	7,926	8,252	7,918
Per capita									
Apparel wool	Pounds	1.76	1.41	1.22	1.50	1.36	1.43	1.50	1.33
Carpet wool	do.	.86	.75	.68	.96	.91	.81	.80	.85
Total apparel and carpet	do.	2.62	2.16	1.90	2.46	2.27	2.24	2.30	2.17
Woolen and worsted fabric production 3/									
Woven fabric (except felt)	Million linear yards								
Apparel									
Government orders	do.	2.3	4.9	5.0	1.6	3.3	4.3	8.6	3.8
Men's and boys' wear	do.	154.7	129.1	107.3	132.8	114.8	103.0	111.0	97.2
Women's and children's wear	do.	155.6	148.9	149.9	169.1	162.7	172.9	181.7	173.0
Total apparel fabric	do.	312.6	282.9	262.2	303.5	280.8	280.1	301.2	273.9
Nonapparel									
Blanketing	do.	8.9	8.7	7.2	5.5	4.1	4.5	5.9	7.6
Draperies and furniture upholstery	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation upholstery	do.	2.0	2.0	1.1	.9	.2	.9	.6	.1
Other	do.	1.9	.9	.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.8
Total nonapparel fabric	do.	11.8	11.6	9.1	7.4	5.7	6.7	8.6	10.5
Total woven fabric (except felt)	do.	324.4	294.5	271.3	310.8	286.5	286.9	309.9	284.5
Woven felt	Million pounds								
Papermakers		7.8	7.2	6.8	7.8	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.0
Other	do.	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5
Total woven felt	do.	11.0	8.9	8.3	9.6	8.9	8.7	9.2	8.6

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Consumption on the woolen and worsted systems only. Wool is considered as consumed on the woolen system when laid in mixes; consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combined.
3/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR MOHAIR

Item	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
		Supplies and consumption							
Domestic production 1/									
As reported	1,000 pounds	18,201	19,053	20,825	24,151	24,464	26,415	27,226	29,030
Approximate scoured equivalent 2/	1,000 pounds	14,925	15,623	17,076	19,804	20,060	21,660	22,325	23,805
Reported stocks, scoured basis, January 1 3/	1,000 pounds	---	---	5,701	4,806	2,098	4,104	6,171	6,789
Imports for consumption, clean content 4/	1,000 pounds	3	---	---	6	28	---	41	4
Exports 5/ clean content	1,000 pounds	11,855	9,992	13,210	18,561	13,511	13,523	12,540	14,200
Mill consumption, scoured basis	1,000 pounds	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
Worsted system	1,000 pounds	2,743	2,114	6,147	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
Woolen system	1,000 pounds	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
		Prices							
Average price received by farmers, grease basis 7/	Cents per pound	84.4	83.7	72.2	96.4	89.7	85.6	71.4	88.1
Boston market prices for Texas mohair, grease basis									
Graded									
No. 1 Kid (Bulk 36's)	do.	162.4	184.4	159.6	177.5	196.7	181.8	166.9	165.9
No. 2 Kid (Bulk 32's)	do.	148.7	164.3	143.5	160.6	179.6	166.8	148.6	150.2
No. 1 Grown (Bulk 28's)	do.	112.8	124.3	103.6	135.2	142.1	135.0	121.7	126.8
No. 2 Grown (Bulk 24's)	do.	91.6	104.7	81.7	108.3	112.0	107.6	94.2	99.6
No. 3 Grown (Bulk 20's)	do.	81.9	94.5	70.8	96.9	100.8	90.8	80.3	86.9
No. 4 Grown (Bulk 18's)	do.	75.6	85.2	64.8	89.0	89.3	85.0	73.5	75.1
Sorted									
40's	do.	211.0	220.8	187.2	239.9	245.2	221.2	194.2	207.2
36's	do.	180.2	192.5	166.8	227.5	232.6	213.8	184.2	197.2
32's	do.	154.6	162.8	140.5	177.5	197.7	198.2	166.9	184.9
30's	do.	127.0	150.2	129.8	160.4	162.9	154.0	142.3	153.2
28's	do.	---	---	---	---	138.3	137.2	118.6	137.8
26's	do	105.0	127.7	102.8	126.4	128.6	120.6	101.7	113.2
22's	do.	96.3	108.1	83.5	107.8	107.9	103.2	85.7	88.1
18's	do.	91.4	101.4	75.3	101.3	102.6	97.6	82.5	83.1

1/ Production in 7 leading States (Arizona, California, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Utah).

2/ Production as reported converted on basis of 82 percent yield, the yield factor adopted by the Bureau of the Census to convert stocks reported greasy to a scoured basis.

3/ Includes mohair held on consignment, foreign mohair held in bond, and mohair in process of manufacture up to the carding operation but excludes mohair held for the account of or by growers.

4/ Includes only mohair not advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond washed, scoured or carbonized condition.

5/ Includes mohair and other wool-like specialty hair.

6/ Not available. Bureau of the Census reports show only combined figure for mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc., on woolen system.

7/ Weighted average.

Data on stocks, imports, exports, and consumption compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; Boston market prices compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market (USDA). Production data from Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

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